

**What to do
when the tear
gas flies**

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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**EIGHT PAGES
FROM SUNDAY'S**
The New York Times
**WEEKLY REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY**

Libya hits back at Chad claims

NICOSIA (AFP). — Stung by Chad claims to have destroyed a major air base inside its territory Libya yesterday issued a counter claim denying that it had sustained a major reverse in the protracted desert war between the two African states.

The Libyan military command, monitored in Nicosia, claimed that Libyan forces crushed two attacks on its air facility at Maaten-es-Sara, after Chad announced it had captured and destroyed the base. Two attacks by "imperialist and mercenary forces on Saturday night and Sunday were repelled and the raiders were exterminated," the Libyan command said.

In Ndjamena, the Chad capital, the military command said its troops struck the base on Saturday after blunting a Libyan thrust on the northern Chad town of Ounanga-Kebir.

Western intelligence sources in Ndjamena confirmed the Chad account that the raid had taken a

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"very heavy" toll at the base, protected by warplanes, helicopter gunships, tanks and mines.

In Paris, meanwhile, the Chadian ambassador, Allammi Ahmed, said Libya had launched air attacks on the base, named Maaten-es-Sara, about 100 kilometers north of the Chadian-Libyan border.

"One does not stay in a base that has been destroyed," the envoy said. Radio Chad, citing the military command, said Libyan warplanes bombed the localities of Yebi-Bou and Ounanga-Kebir early Sunday. It said the raids reflected the "anger and despair" of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, after the capture of Maaten-es-Sara.

The attack came a week after Libyan troops retook the strategic Agouz oasis town in the disputed strip of land along the border between the two countries.



IAI demonstrators outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem yesterday. (P. Tikiner/Media)

3,000 Lavi workers must go

Rabin tells IAI to get ready for new projects

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
and AVI TEMKIN

TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin last night instructed Israel Aircraft Industries to prepare to implement IDF plans for developing new weapons instead of the Lavi and to dismiss some 3,000 of the 5,000 workers engaged in the Lavi project.

The Defence Ministry, the IDF and IAI have been discussing the new projects to be implemented. They also reviewed six of the projects developed for the Lavi which the IDF believes can be used in other weapon systems.

However, it would still take time until work commences on the new projects. The Defence Ministry yesterday denied reports that no dis-

missals will be made in IAI until the new projects are examined.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the cabinet yesterday that many of the dismissed engineers and technicians who would be dismissed from IAI would have no trouble finding new jobs. He added that the army alone could employ hundreds. There is also a demand for technical manpower in other firms, such as the Israel Electricity Corporation, he said.

These comments did not convince Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, who again proposed freezing the cabinet decision for a few months until a proper study by an independent body is undertaken. Sharon said no planning had been done to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Flower power wins the day

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Flower-power won the day when an estimated 15,000 protesting aircraft workers came face to face with riot-equipped police at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem yesterday.

As the chanting, banner-waving crowd pressed against barriers set up to prevent them invading the building where the cabinet was debating their future, a group of women demonstrators, clapping bunches of carnations, pushed their way forward and presented blooms to the officers confronting them.

The gesture helped diffuse a threatening situation as the masses of Israel Aircraft Industries workers vented their spleen at the grounding of the Lavi project.

At least 1,000 police and Border Police troopers armed with truncheons and tear-gas grenade launchers threw a cordon around the Prime Minister's Office and other government buildings as bus loads of demonstrators arrived.

They were backed up by water cannon and mounted police. Last week, ten people were injured in clashes between the police and IAI workers and yesterday there were fears that the rally would get out of control.

However, apart from scuffles when a group of demonstrators tried several times to force a plastic model of the Lavi into the grounds of the Prime Minister's Office, the rally had an almost festive atmosphere.

The protesters, many of whom are likely to lose their jobs because of the grounding of the Lavi, chanted slogans calling for the resignation of Vice Premier Shimon Peres, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other ministers who voted to stop the building of the plane.

They sang, blew whistles, swung soccer rattles, sounded shofars and threw paper airplanes as they marched past the ministries in the Government Centre. There were tense moments as cabinet members' cars arrived at the Prime Minister's Office. One car, its occupant hidden by curtains, was pelted by demonstrators as police escorted it into the compound. But the efforts of the work-

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Role in Lavi debate was 'intolerable' Shamir lashes IDF

By MENACHEM SHALEV
and JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday lashed out at the IDF, saying that the army's participation in the public debate over the Lavi was a "mistake" and an "intolerable deviation."

Speaking to a meeting of the 2,000-strong Herut Central Committee in the West Bank town of Ariel, Shamir said that he hoped that the IDF "mistake was a one time affair and would not be repeated." He added that "despite that mistake and deviation, we must tell the men of the IDF that we have the fullest respect and admiration for the IDF, which fully expresses Israel's power."

In Tel Aviv, senior military sources yesterday declined comment on Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's scathing attack on the IDF for criticizing the Lavi project, though his attack undoubtedly hurt.

Shamir's comments came as no surprise to the army's senior command which had heard him on August 24 advising the General Staff to keep away from political disputes as "from fire."

The military declined comment because it would appear to be criticizing the political leadership which, as one military source put it, "is not customary."

However, Shamir's statements are known to have saddened security sources who believe the IDF had expressed its professional opinion in good faith. The sources said they assumed the army had just been fulfilling its true national duty of preparing for a future war as best as it could, in the realization that it would have to bear responsibility for the results of such a war.

Moreover, the IDF had expressed its views on the Lavi long before the issue had become politicized. The IDF had presented its case against the Lavi at a time when the opposing views had cut across political lines and only at a much later stage did the issue become a partisan question.

It would not have been correct for the IDF to have trimmed its professional judgements so that they should conform to the drift in the cabinet, one source argued.

The uneasy feeling was also a result of a realization that the IDF which was always considered to be at the

center of the national consensus, enjoying widespread legitimacy, was suddenly the target of such an attack. Over the long term, the effects of such attacks could be irreversible and Prime Minister Shamir would in time, realize his mistake, *The Jerusalem Post* was told.

But it was the Labour Party which emerged as the main villain at yesterday's meeting, with Herut leaders fiercely attacking their rivals for their role in terminating the Lavi project. Herut ministers said that Labour wanted to "whittle Israel down to size" and that it "lacked faith" in Israel's strength.

The Labour Party last night responded immediately, and in kind, in a statement that said that the "crude outburst of verbiage will not cover up the disasters which the Likud has wrought upon us, such as inflation, the war in Lebanon and the embolism of the Israel Aircraft Industries." The Labour Party statement added that in the future both parties would continue doing what they do best: "the Likud will deal with incitement and the stirring up of strife and Labour with mending the disasters which the Likud has caused."

Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon launched a particularly virulent attack on Labour leader Shimon Peres, saying that the foreign minister "puts on airs as if he himself has built everything." Speaking of Peres's espousal of cooperation on military production with the U.S., Sharon said "he follows upon lie, confusion comes in the wake of confusion."

Sharon said that Labour "more than any other factor," had contributed to the weakening of the people. Peres and his comrades, he said, want to create a "dwarfed state."

The usually soft-spoken former minister, Moshe Arens, who was criticized by Shamir and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy for having "abandoned the campaign" to save the Lavi, was also uncharacteristically bitter in flaying his political opponents. Arens said that the "left" had argued that the Lavi "was too big for such a small country."

"This is the slogan of the left," said Arens, "and perhaps the country is too big for them too. Is it not clear that the left opposes the Lavi, and opposes Ariel, things which are the basics of Zionism, because of their lack of faith and knowledge?" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Peres to raise peace parley at UN

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Peres intends to reaffirm from the podium of the UN General Assembly later this month his, and Israel's, commitment to an international conference on Middle East peace. The exact wording of his message will depend in part on what he hears during his meeting with his Soviet opposite number, Eduard Shevardnadze, a few days before the assembly.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday that Peres

"has no mandate (to make such a declaration), and we hope he will not do it." They declined to speculate about the possible political repercussions in Jerusalem should Peres go through with such a declaration. Peres's speech is currently being written and will be delivered on September 29.

Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday that Peres will meet with "some 20 foreign ministers in New York during the last ten days of September. The meetings with Shevardnadze is to be held around Sep-

tember 22, and with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on September 29.

Jerusalem regards these two meetings and the scheduled September 15 meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz as an "integral triangle" which will have a major bearing on the future diplomacy of all three countries vis-a-vis the international conference and on Israel-Soviet relations.

At the meeting with Shevardnadze, Peres will try to find out (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Anesthesiologists work 'to rule' in wage protest

Dozens of operations cancelled

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
Dozens of non-emergency operations that had been scheduled for yesterday were postponed as the country's 200 anesthesiologists and 150 anesthesiology residents worked "to rule."

Only about one-tenth of the operations scheduled were actually postponed, because of what the Health Ministry called the "responsible" attitude of the anesthesiologists. Although the sanctions caused much anguish and confusion for patients whose surgery had been called off — some of them after a wait of one or two years — the strict, self-imposed rules observed by the anesthesiologists actually made patients who were operated on feel much safer than they ordinarily would.

The anesthesiologists said they would continue their work-to-rule today but would not intensify the sanctions. Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino will meet with Treasury and Civil Service Commission officials tomorrow morning in an attempt to find a solution to the anesthesiologists' problems.

The anesthesiologists declared a work dispute over two weeks ago,

demanding higher pay, improved working conditions and incentives to encourage young doctors to specialize in the field.

In developed countries, anesthesiologists comprise one-tenth of the medical manpower in hospitals. In Israel, they are only five per cent.

The Health Ministry, which admits there is a serious shortage of anesthesiologists, backs the doctors' demands in principle but has been unable to persuade the Treasury to accede to them. The Civil Service Commission has so far refused to increase the number of job slots for anesthesiologists in the government hospitals. A solution to the problem may be delayed even further by the absence abroad of Civil Service Commissioner Meir Gabbai.

Another problem is that the Israel Medical Association must agree that anesthesiology is a "special case" and not demand equal salary increases for doctors in other specialties.

Top anesthesiologists have recently claimed that the lives of patients are in danger because of the shortage of qualified practitioners. As a result, they say, trainees are often in charge of a patient during surgery without being supervised by a full-

fledged anesthesiologist. And patients wheeled out of the operating room by an orderly are often not supervised by an anesthesiologist.

Anesthesiologists yesterday would not speculate about how many patients' lives have been lost by the shortage of anesthesiologists or the heavy work-load which often results in them being less alert than they should be. But they said they personally knew of many "close calls." The Health Ministry does not agree that actual deaths have been caused but believes that the situation cannot go on much longer.

In addition to the difficult working conditions and long hours, the anesthesiologist is not able to have a private practice like most other doctors. A special salary increase would make up for this shortcoming, they say, and would attract more young doctors to their vital specialty.

According to the anesthesiologists, a specialist with 10 years' experience who works 180 hours a month, without extra shifts, earns NIS 1,150 gross per month. Attempts to encourage Jewish anesthesiologists from abroad to come on aliyah have been unsuccessful because of the very high salaries enjoyed by such specialists in Western countries.

Stein lands the Hilton

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — The weekend purchase of the Hilton International group by the giant British gambling and leisure company, Ladbroke, represented chairman Cyril Stein's second attempt this year to buy the top hotel chain. Amazingly, he has paid no more for it this time than he offered in April.

When Hilton International was sold to the American Allegis Corporation earlier this year, Stein, who had offered approximately \$645 million for the group, was one of those outbid.

Yet currency fluctuations allowed

him to repeat the identical sterling offer — now worth \$1.07 billion — at the weekend, and this time secure the takeover.

With the ink still drying yesterday on the deal, Stein is understood to have already lined up another massive purchase — that of the California Del Mar racecourse, one of America's premier tracks.

Ladbroke already owns a Detroit racecourse, and is now intending to build up a substantial — and potentially highly-profitable — interest in the American racing world.

Stein's purchase of Hilton International, beating off over 30 com-

(Continued on Page 4)

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	6.9.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	12	14	18	Clear
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BERN	12	14	18	Clear
CHICAGO	18	22	24	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	22	24	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	22	24	Cloudy
GENOVA	18	22	24	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	22	24	Cloudy
HONGKONG	28	32	36	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	18	22	24	Clear
LONDON	18	22	24	Cloudy
MADRID	18	22	24	Cloudy
MONTREAL	18	22	24	Cloudy
NEW YORK	18	22	24	Cloudy
PARIS	18	22	24	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	22	24	Cloudy
SAPPAUL	18	22	24	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	22	24	Cloudy
TOKYO	28	32	36	Cloudy
TORONTO	18	22	24	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	32	17-28	29
Golan	43	16-27	29
Nabatiya	59	22-29	30
Safed	45	15-27	28
Haifa Port	58	21-30	30
Tiberias	47	21-34	36
Nazareth	44	19-31	33
Afula	34	17-29	30
Samaria	50	17-29	30
Tel Aviv	55	20-29	30
B-G Airport	51	20-30	31
Jericho	32	21-33	39
Gaza	58	22-28	29
BeerSheva	33	16-31	33
Eilat	25	24-38	39

Navon threat to resign if budget cut

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon warned the cabinet yesterday that he would resign if his ministry's budget is cut any further.

In his strongest statement yet about the cash-starved state of the nation's schools, Navon said: "To further reduce the education budget would be unacceptable. I, in any case, will not be able to take responsibility for the education system if another cut is made in the coming year."

The minister warned his colleagues that the sharp reduction in spending on schools over the past eight years was already having a serious effect. Elementary school pupils were spending 9.2 per cent less time in the classroom than they did in 1979, and junior high school pupils had seen their hours cut by 20 per cent over the same period.

The cuts already imposed had undermined ethnic integration in the schools and had brought about sharp reductions in the teaching of subjects such as music, physical education and agriculture.

If the cuts continued, he warned, a generation of young people would emerge that would be divided between rich and poor, with the children of lower income parents in serious danger of remaining illiterate.

No one hurt in Jaffa Gate blast

An explosive charge that was placed in a garbage can near Jaffa Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem exploded yesterday at noon. There were no casualties and no damage, except to the can.

In two separate incidents, petrol bombs were thrown at military vehicles travelling in the West Bank last night. There were no injuries and no damage was caused.

One incident took place near the settlement of Ofra in the Ramallah region and the other, outside the Balatta refugee camp near Nablus.

Blind Israeli athletes compete in Moscow

By JACK LEON
TEL AVIV - Swimmer Yitzhak Cohen and distance runner David Yakubovitz of Afeke's Beit Halochem here are representing Israel in the current World Games for the Blind in Moscow.

Accompanied by his Ayalot Club teammates, 39-year-old Yakubovitz has competed in the last three Tiberias Sea of Galilee International Marathons, becoming the first Israeli blind athlete to take part in a full marathon.

Tourist raped

TEL AVIV - A 26-year-old British tourist found beaten and dazed at 5:00 yesterday morning in Kikar Atarim, told police she had been raped. The tourist was taken immediately to Ichilov Hospital for treatment.

The woman told the police that on Saturday night she went to a bar at Kikar Atarim with three young Arab men whom she had met earlier. At one point, she said, one of the men invited her outside to talk. When she refused his advances, he reportedly began hitting her in the face. He then raped her and fled, she said.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

25,000 at funerals of victims of IAF bombing raid

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter and Agencies

Some 25,000 people attended the funerals yesterday for victims of the previous day's Israeli air raid on Ein Hilwe, which, according to Palestinian sources in Sidon, killed 46 and injured 67. They gathered on the narrow streets of the camp or watched from roof tops as the bodies of 16 victims were carried to a nearby hillside cemetery.

The funeral procession was escorted by around 1,000 gunmen, some carrying Sam-7 anti-aircraft missiles on their backs as Israeli aircraft flew reconnaissance missions high overhead.

Another funeral ceremony was held in the Rashadiyeh camp, further south along the coast for three residents who died in the raid. More funerals were to be held in other camps around Lebanon and in Syria.

Ein Hilwe residents staged a general strike yesterday to protest the attack and correspondents said black flags flew above streets while mosques played tape-recorded messages from the Koran.

On Saturday, a Givati infantry force operating north of the security zone in Southern Lebanon killed one person and wounded another. The incident occurred some three hours before the Israeli Air Force

raid. News of the Givati operation was not released until the force returned to the security zone.

The clash occurred in the Amoun Plateau in the central sector, some two kilometres north of the security zone. The force was sent to locate Katyusha rocket launchers, following several incidents of Katyusha fire from the area.

Between 7 and 8 a.m. the troops reportedly spotted two gunmen and opened fire. One was killed and the other, who was wounded, was seen fleeing. The force did not pursue him, a military source said.

It was the second incident reported since August 29 when IDF troops killed four enemy gunmen in a battle north of the security zone.

Military sources insisted the incidents did not signify an attempt to enlarge the security zone. However, an authoritative source added that Israel "retains the freedom of action to conduct occasional searches outside the security zone to locate Katyusha launchers and terrorist organizations."

Some well placed military sources said the recent activity should be linked to the Shi'ite Asura holiday which ended several days ago. The extremist Hizbullah had promised large scale action at that time and talked of 1,000 people ready to commit suicide in attacks designed to undermine the security zone.

SHAMIR

(Continued from page one)

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said that the difference between Labour and Likud was the difference between "a great vision and a crisis of confidence". He said that Labour was bent on "erasing every project which the Likud had initiated".

Labour wishes to be portrayed as the national unity government partner which had given the Americans what they had asked for," Levi charged.

While attacking Labour, Herut skirted around its own problems. Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, whose opposition to the Lavi angered many Herut Central Committee members, was not even mentioned, save for scattered calls from the audience. The Central Committee did not tackle the problem of imposing party discipline on Nissim, but adopted a resolution calling for Herut ministers to "make every possible effort to reevaluate the question of the Lavi, recognizing the fact that such a reevaluation might lead to new conclusions." The committee added that "as long as there is no other decision, the government's previous decision must be honoured."

The Central Committee also avoided dealing with the establishment of its own institutions, a process which has been stalemated due to the irreconcilable positions of the competing factions and because of Sharon's insistence on being made head of the party's political committee. The Central Committee unanimously appointed 22 other party committees, to be headed mainly by the party MK's and to be coordinated by Sharon.

Shamir lauded Arens' "brave and correct" leadership of the campaign for the Lavi in the cabinet.

The Herut meeting which dealt mainly with the Lavi controversy was ostensibly called to deal with the policy toward settlements, an area which afforded even more ground for attacks on Labour. Levy, and a special propaganda booklet distributed at the meeting, claimed that between 1967-1977, Labour had established no settlements at all in Galilee, while between 1977-1987 "the Likud government" had set up 69 settlements there. During its decade in power following the Six Day War, the booklet claimed, Labour had set up only 57 settlements in all of Greater Israel, while in the following decade the Likud had set up 254.

Shamir promised the Central Committee delegates that the fourth year of the national unity government would be devoted to a renewed impetus for settlement in Judea and Samaria.

He exhorted his followers "not to forget the diplomatic battle", saying that in the past few weeks talk of an international conference has all but disappeared.

Fire in TA workshops

TEL AVIV (Itim)-Seven workshops were badly damaged in a fire that broke out in a carpentry shop on Golomb Street here after midnight, Saturday. Twelve fire-fighting units were called out to prevent the fire from spreading. They succeeded in putting out the fire by 3:30 a.m. There were no casualties.

Hebron gets chief rabbi

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HEBRON.- Rabbi Dov Lior was appointed Chief Rabbi of Hebron and Kiryat Arba yesterday, in an event that Jewish settlers described as the culmination of the first stage in their drive to return to Hebron following the 1929 massacre there.

Since the massacre, which wiped out Hebron's Jewish community, there has been no officially-designated chief rabbi of the community there, settlers said.

Lior's appointment was acclaimed by Gush Emunim hardliner Moshe Levinger, Tehiya MK Eliezer Waldman and Chief Sephardic Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu in ceremonies at Kiryat Arba that drew hundreds of settlers from across the West Bank and continued late into the evening.

But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer both failed to make promised appearances because of political engagements.

Levinger said that the appointment of Lior, head of the Nir yeshiva, culminated a phase in the Hebron settlement process begun two decades ago.

Prior to that, Rabbi Shlomo Goren told about 100 settlers who congregated for prayers and dancing at the Cave of the Machpelah in Hebron, that the official designation of a chief rabbi in Hebron "returned a tradition" of rabbinic legacy to the Hebron community missing since 1929.



Palestinian women mourn yesterday at the funerals of people killed in an IAF air raid near Sidon on Saturday. (Reuters)

New charges against Waldheim

'Athens moving in the right direction regarding Israel'

By VICTOR ELIEZER

ATHENS.- A leader of the Greek Jewish community said yesterday that the current Greek government was "moving in the right direction" with regard to recognition of Israel, and the president of the European Jewish Congress (EJC) predicted that Athens would recognize Israel next year.

Joseph Levinger, president of the Central Jewish Board of Greece, said that such recognition was long overdue, and would be applauded by Greek Jews. Levinger noted that Greece was the only member of the European Community, which did not recognize the state of Israel.

Theo Klein, president of the EJC had a meeting yesterday with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papadimos, which he described as "a very good discussion," and which included the question of recognition of Israel. The EJC is currently holding "a meeting in Athens."

Klein said that the Greeks are looking for a way out of "an uncomfortable situation."

He predicted that Greece would recognize Israel "in the first half of 1988."

In his opening speech, Klein said that the EJC had decided to approach the Austrian government with a request to set up a legal commission consisting of retired high court judges to consider the charges against President Kurt Waldheim.

At a press conference yesterday, World Jewish Congress (WJC) director Allen Steinberg revealed new documents signed by Waldheim, ordering "counter-measures" against Greek partisans. A document dated September 7, 1944, stamped "secret command matter" is a telegram issued by the intelligence section of the high command of the German army in the Balkans.

Waldheim was the deputy of the chief intelligence officer of this section. In the telegram, the Greek partisans are described as "bandits" and called for counter-measures by the German forces. It is signed "Waldheim."

PERES

(Continued from page one)

whether the outlining of Moscow's position on the conference by Vladimir Terrasov, a senior Soviet official, at his meeting last month with Nimrod Novick, Peres's chief foreign policy adviser, represented official Soviet policy. At the Novick-Terrasov meeting, which focused on the modalities of the proposed conference, Novick asked whether the Soviet use of the phrases "plenipotentiary powers" and "dynamic and authoritative role" in connection with the conference plenum in fact expressed a Soviet view that the plenum should have power to impose a solution on the disputant parties.

Terrasov told Novick that Moscow accepts Peres's view that the plenum should not have the power to impose a settlement. Terrasov explained that the Soviet use of the words "plenipotentiary powers" and "dynamic and authoritative" role was a reaction to the description by Israeli leaders of the prospective plenum as a merely ceremonial "tea-drinking" opening. The Soviets, Terrasov said, want "an adequate opportunity to offer their good offices" to the regional parties as they negotiate a settlement; they do not want to be mere "ornaments."

Count held in Italian 'Irangate' scandal

ROME (AFP)-The arrest of Count Ferdinando Borletti, a big name in Italian industry, on charges of international arms trafficking has taken on the air of an "Italian-style Irangate", as the daily newspaper Repubblica put it on Sunday.

The industrialist is president of Valsella Meccanotecnica, near Brescia. He and the firm's entire senior management, including his son Giovanni, the managing director, are accused of having associated with criminals and of clandestine weapons traffic - meaning, having sold mines to third parties, with the devices ultimately intended for Iran.

Count Borletti's arrest was announced Saturday by the public prosecutor in Massa, Tuscany, who said the affair reportedly involved the Mafia, PLO terrorist Abu Nidal, the Syrian secret service, and probably Tehran.

The Italian "Irangate" is hitting the front pages just when the government has decided to send military units to the Gulf to protect Italian ships after an attack on a vessel in the Gulf.

Repubblica commented that "it is really paradoxical that at the very

time we were getting ready to send our ships to the Gulf, we discovered that Iran can continue the conflict thanks to abundant supplies of arms made in Brescia". A certain number of points remain unclear, however, even if the investigation by Judge Augusto Lama has yielded spectacular results implicating industrialists, the Mafia, Lebanese-Palestinian terrorism, Greek shipping companies, Spanish and Swiss firms, and Syrian secret agents. The terrorism ingredient was the starting point of the investigation, which revealed a complex web of clandestine international dealings. After the attack on Fiumicino airport in December 1985 that resulted in 13 deaths and was perpetrated by an Abu Nidal commando unit, checks were begun in Massa on the Eurogross company, which was suspected of arms traffic.

Forty-five arrest warrants, including one for Count Borletti, were issued after the Lebanese freighter Boustany was stopped off Bari last Tuesday as it was bringing weapons into Italy intended for Europe-based "Middle Eastern terrorist groups", as the warrants put it.

Computer-induced heart attack recognised as work accident

HAIFA (Itim).- A heart attack suffered by a clerk when his place of work introduced computers, has been recognised by the National Insurance Institute as a work accident.

A 52-year-old administrator at a factory here told the regional labour tribunal that he had felt severe stress and anxiety since he did not know how he would be able to cope with the new technology. He said he had had fears that he would lose his job

after 20 years with the firm and would not be able to support his family.

The clerk suffered the heart attack during the computer training course offered to the employees.

The NII agreed to compensate the man after a cardiologist testified that the severe stress caused by the computer's introduction could be the cause of the heart attack.

RABIN

(Continued from page one)

prepare the country's industry or IAI for a possible decision to scrap the Lavi. He added that by freezing the cabinet decision, Israel would be able to get from the United States a better deal in return for Israel's agreement to stop the Lavi.

Labour Minister Moshe Katsav quoted after the meeting a lower dismissals figure than Rabin. He said 2,000 workers would be sacked. But he was much more pessimistic than the defence minister about the chances of the dismissed workers finding jobs.

Meanwhile, at Rafael, the Arms

Development Authority, workers pledged to fight any attempt to transfer projects to Israel Aircraft Industries.

Workers' representatives said they were concerned that projects which they had developed and were among the IDF alternatives or connected with the U.S. Star Wars programme would be handed over to IAI and thus lead to further dismissals at their plants.

However, Rafael management and Defence Ministry sources said yesterday they were not aware of any plans to transfer projects.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of the distinguished and beloved father of our family

PINHAS RIKLIS

who passed away on Thursday, September 3, 1987, Elul, 9, 5747, in the USA.

Descendant of the Ba'al Shem-Tov
Alumnus of the fourth graduating class of the "Herzliya" Hebrew Gymnasium
Member of "Hashomer" organization and one of the founders of Tel Aviv and its port.

- Son: Meshulam and Pia (Zadora) Riklis
- Daughter: Aviva and Yosef (Mashi) Na'aman
- Grandchildren: Simona (Riklis) Ackerman, Gadi and Carolyn Na'aman, Marcia (Riklis) and Eli Hirshfeld, Edith and Dani Wittmann, Ira and Diane Riklis, Kady and Kristopher Riklis
- Great grandchildren: Ari Ackerman, Gila Ackerman, Kir Wittmann, Yardena Riklis, Yair Wittmann, Talia Riklis, Daniella Hirshfeld, Ariel-Rachel Na'aman, David Hirshfeld, Talya Wittmann
- Relatives: Judith Riklis, Irwin Ackerman
- Families: Lerner, Urian, Riklis, Ronli-Riklis, Kulman, Katoni, Bilogorodsky, Guber, Wittmann.

The funeral will leave from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Daphna, Tel Aviv on Tuesday, September 8, 1987 at 11:30 p.m., for the Holon Cemetery.

Buses will be available for those wishing to attend.

To MESHULAM, AVIVA AND THE RIKLIS FAMILY
We share your grief on the death of your father

PINHAS RIKLIS

Mr. and Mrs. Mendel
Mr. and Mrs. Grassgreen
Mr. and Mrs. Genger

With deep sorrow and grief we announce the death of our beloved

GEORGE FREEMAN

who passed away in Paris on Saturday, September 5, 1987, Elul 11, 5747 and will be buried in Geneva

The bereaved:
His wife: Danielle Freeman, Paris
His son: John Freeman, Paris
His daughter and son-in-law: Carol and Daniel Hamias, Moshav Idan
His daughter and son-in-law: Sabina and Michel Volcot-Freeman, Paris
N. Bronicki, Paris
The Bronicki Family, Yavne

Lightning cross-border 'rezzou' raid on Libyan base

Chad strike a 'Saharan classic'

NDJAMENA (AFP). — Chad's lightning cross-border strike Saturday on a major military base in southeast Libya was the biggest operation of its kind in the history of Saharan warfare, according to foreign observers in the Chadian capital.

They said the operation took the form of a classic "rezzou", the name given to a hit-and-run raid by nomad bands in which tribesmen descend on an oasis or village and seize or destroy their adversaries' material.

The tribesmen who are the core of Chad's rapid deployment force adopted identical tactics, using anti-tank missiles and jeeps instead of swords and dronedrums, informed sources here said.

They added that President Hissene Habre's troops overran the Libyan airbase at Maaten-es-Sara, about 100 kilometres north of Chad's internationally-recognized borders on Saturday.

By midday yesterday, the Chadian military command had still made no detailed statement on the operation, but intelligence sources here said the raiders were certain to have achieved a significant military result.

In a communique late Saturday, the military command in Ndjamena announced that the Libyan base was "completely in the hands" of Chadian troops and spoke of the "annihilation" and "destruction of this monstrous land-and-air base".

Western intelligence sources, who received reports of the raid prior to the official communique, confirmed the Chadian statement that the raid has taken a "very heavy" toll at the base. Some 2,500 Libyan troops were based at Maaten-es-Sara, together with 30 combat aircraft and helicopters, including Soviet-built Mig-23, Mig-23 and Sukhoi-22 fighter-bombers and Tupolev-22 heavy bombers, the sources said.

The radar installations and 300-metre runway were defended by batteries of Sam-6 and Sam-13 anti-aircraft missiles, by long-range artillery including 155mm. and 122mm. guns, and by Soviet-built BMP and T-55 armoured vehicles.

The base, which military experts described as a kind of desert aircraft-carrier, was also protected by large minefields.

The Chadian contingent of some 2,000 men was led by commander Hassan Djamous and used Toyota 4x4 armoured vehicles mounted with twin-tube rapid-fire 14.5mm. and 23mm. guns, together with French light reconnaissance and support vehicles carrying Milan anti-tank missiles, informed sources here said.

Chadian military command said the raid was a successful counter-thrust against a combined attack by Libyan troops and warplanes on the northern Chadian locality of Ounianga-Kebir

some 280 kilometres south of the Chad-Libyan border.

Chadian troops "totally routed" the Libyan forces after "particularly intense" clashes near Ounianga-Kebir, and pursued them as far as the Maaten-es-Sara base which it took after some two-and-a-quarter hours fighting, the military said.

Libya has used the Maaten-es-Sara base, built in 1979, for many of its land and air raids on Chadian localities, notably the almost daily raids during the last month on Ounianga-Kebir.

Since the resumption of fighting in the disputed Aouzou region on August 8, Ndjamena has received a steady stream of injured victims of Libyan bombing raids which have used napalm and fragmentation bombs against civilian populations.

The Chadian army has in the past eight months pushed the Libyans out of most of the country and now has struck a sharp blow into Col. Moammar Gadhafi's own backyard. The U.S. is cheering them on. France is counselling negotiation.

President Hissene Habre has made no secret of his intention to roll all the way north to Chad's internationally recognized border. France, the former colonial master in Chad, long has been the government's biggest backer and still maintains about 1,500 troops in the south of the country.



Swiss herders, helped by their children, lead their livestock down from their mountain pastures as cooler weather approaches. (Reuters)

Iran freeing PoWs

Tanker war eases in Gulf

MANAMA Bahrain (AP). — The "tanker war" in the Persian Gulf appeared to ease Sunday after a week of intensive attacks on shipping by Iraq and Iran, but Tehran warned it would respond "in due course" to Kuwait's expulsion of five Iranian diplomats — a move it says was instigated by the U.S.

Iranian prime minister Hussein Musavi, while giving no hint of what the response would be, was quoted as suggesting Kuwait had been forced into the decision by the U.S.

At the same time Iran announced its unilateral decision to release 100 Iraqi prisoners of war later this month and proposed a plan for the release by both sides of certain prisoners of the seven-year-old war held for more than five years.

Mohammad Nazarian, secretary of Iran's supreme defence council, announced the PoW release plan in a press conference in Tehran, reported Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, which is monitored in Nicosia, Cyprus.

The agency quoted him as proposing that those to be released would include doctors, those incurably sick, those over 60-years-old or under 16 at the time of capture. The two warring sides are believed to hold tens of thousands of PoWs each.

Kuwait on Saturday ordered the five Iranian diplomats to leave the country within a week, and asked the UN to take urgent measures against Iran for unprovoked acts of "aggression".

Kuwait claims neutrality and denies Iranian claims that it aids the war effort of neighboring Iraq.

Manila army plan to take back rebels

MANILA (AP). — the military chief approved a plan yesterday that eventually would return to regular service many of the participants in last month's bloody coup, attempt against President Corason Aquino.

Meanwhile, a statement broadcast by the leader of the Aug. 28 attack was a hot topic yesterday on Manila radio call-in shows. Many callers urged a public dialogue about allegations of corruption and mismanagement raised by the mutineers.

Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, in a statement broadcast Saturday by private radio station DZRH, vowed to continue his struggle against Aquino's "misguided and incapable" leadership.

Aquino promised stern punishment against those involved in the coup attempt, in which at least 53 people were killed and hundreds wounded, including her son.

Yesterday, however, the armed forces press office said Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos had approved a plan for processing the 35 officers and 774 enlisted men who took part in the mutiny and are now held aboard two Philippine navy ships in Manila Bay. Under the plan, many of them would be returned to service after retraining.

In the report to Ramos, Maj. Gen. Eduardo Ermita, the deputy chief of staff, said 65 per cent of the detainees were privates or privates first class and "may be the least involved among the participants in the mutiny."

"It was proposed that military and police elements in this category be segregated and transferred to the custody of their major service commands for deprogramming, retraining and reorientation so that they can be restored to normal duties," the press statement said.

There was no indication that the proposal would extend to Honasan

or the officers and non-commissioned officers involved in the coup attempt. Honasan and five of the key plotters remained at large.

Aquino said last week that many of the foot soldiers apparently thought they were on a training exercise when they attacked the presidential palace.

After the troops failed to capture the palace, mutineers regrouped at broadcast stations and military camps and battled pro-government forces intermittently for another 13 hours.

Vice President Salvador Laurel met yesterday with several hundred officers and enlisted men at Camp Aguinaldo in the latest in a series of consultations aimed at easing hostility toward the government within the military.

An aide to Laurel, speaking on condition of not being identified, said several troops asked during the closed-door meeting that Aquino fire executive secretary Joker Arroyo and presidential assistant Teodoro Locsin for alleged "anti-military" views.

On Saturday, air force troops at Villamor air base booed when Laurel asked if they respected their leaders.

A random sampling of three of Manila's largest private radio stations late Saturday and early yesterday showed the Honasan statement was the major topic on call-in shows.

Many of the callers said that although they did not support violence and opposed any return to military rule, Honasan's charges should be openly discussed in a national debate. Some denounced Honasan as a "traitor."

Radio is the major medium for reaching ordinary Filipinos, and transistor radios can be found in even the poorest villages, which lack electricity.

Turkish poll in November

ANKARA (Reuters). — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal announced yesterday that he would call early general elections in November.

He was addressing a news conference at the end of polling in a referendum on whether to restore political freedom to former leaders banned under military rule.

Ozal, a conservative, urged Turkey's 25 million voters on Saturday to reject the rehabilitation of banned leaders.

Political sources said Ozal hoped an early election would capitalize on disarray among the political left and deny ex-premier Sulyman Demirel, his toughest opponent, time to organize a campaign.

Demirel, a four-time premier twice ousted by the military, is expected to head the right-of-centre True Path Party (TTP) if his ban is lifted.

The Motherland Party of Ozal has 250 of the 400 seats in parliament, the Social Democratic Populist Party 64, the TTP 51 and the Democratic Left Party 20. There are 12 independents and three vacancies.

The number of seats will be increased to 450 in the next parliament and the voting age will be lowered to 20 years from 21.

During referendum voting, 19 people were reported injured in clashes in southeastern Turkey but voting elsewhere was said to have been brisk and orderly.

Ozal says the issue is whether Turkey will be "divided into political camps, whether we will once again have mothers crying over the death of their sons and daughters."

The return to active politics of Demirel and the others could severely test his conservative government, especially on economic liberalization.

Pretoria engineers 6-way prisoner swap

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — French, Dutch and South African nationals are slated to be freed today along with 133 Angolan troops in an intricate prisoner swap involving at least six governments, the participating countries announced.

South African President P.W. Botha said Saturday evening in a statement that the swap would take place in Maputo, Mozambique. He said Angola would return South African Major Wynand du Toit, 29, a soldier captured by Angola during a 1985 commando raid in Cabinda, Angola's oil enclave.

The Paris office of French Premier Jacques Chirac said Pierre-Audre Albertini, a 29-year-old Frenchman jailed in the black homeland of Chad for alleged involvement in a 1986 terrorist attack, would be turned over in Maputo to an envoy from the French Foreign Ministry.

Klaas de Jonge, a Dutch fugitive from South African police who has been hiding in his nation's Pretoria Embassy since 1985, also will be re-

leased, the Dutch Foreign Ministry in The Hague confirmed Saturday.

In addition, 133 Angolan troops held by Unita rebels will be freed. South Africa and the United States support the rebels, who are attempting to overthrow Angola's Marxist government. Botha also said the remains of three South African and one Angolan soldier will be returned home on Monday and that an additional seven Angolan soldiers would be released within 10 days.

"I wish to express the hope that the agreement... among the governments of Southern Africa may serve as an incentive of all the leaders in the region to resolve their differences through negotiations," Botha said.

South Africa's relations with France and the Netherlands have been strained by the Albertini and de Jonge cases. French President Francois Mitterrand has refused to accept the credentials of South Africa's ambassador-designate to show his displeasure with Albertini's detention.

Israel-Sweden-Belgium arms link

By DAVID MAKOVSKY
WASHINGTON — In an investigative article, the Wall Street Journal suggested that the state-owned Israel Military Industries (IMI) might have been involved in a complex arrangement — which included a Swedish arms middleman and a Belgian firm — to sell explosives to Iran. The evidence is based on interviews and on documents regarding transactions through 1985.

The article describes the illicit activities of Sweden businessman, Karl Erik Schmitz, said to be one of Iran's biggest single suppliers of munitions in its war with Iraq.

The report said that C4 plastic explosives were sent on behalf of Israel from Lille, France to Tehran's Mehrabad airport in summer of 1985. The account says that the shipment was "the first taste of a 400-ton shipment that Israel may be planning and the beginning of that country's growing role in a trade that gradually is being choked out of other Western countries."

The account says the list of Schmitz's orders obtained by Swedish authorities indicates that he used IMI to fill many contracts that Swedish companies backed out of in 1985. Swedish customs officials say Schmitz has told them that Israel, directly and through a marketing office in Brussels, has since become his biggest supplier of military goods to Iran.

The report said that officials at IMI declined to comment on their business relationships.

Rabin to Bonn today

BONN (AFP). — Yitzhak Rabin is scheduled to arrive here today for the first official visit to this country by an Israeli Defence Minister. He will be coming at the invitation of West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, who visited Israel in April last year.

Rabin will meet with President Richard von Weizsaecker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and will also visit the Dachau concentration camp and Berlin.

Sources at the Defence Ministry here said Rabin's talks would deal with defence and security questions of bilateral interest, but that they were not expected to lead to any concrete agreement on arms supplies or military cooperation. Spokesmen for the West German government and the Israeli Embassy said the visit would deal more with political than with military questions.

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The Dr. Luba Slove Dental Clinic
and the Free Loan Fund of the
Chief Rabbi of South Africa

mourn the loss
of a benefactor and dear friend

BEN SLOVE

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
mourns the passing of

DOUGLAS ANCILL

Honorary Treasurer of the Glasgow Friends of the University
and sends sincere condolences to all his family

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved
HANNAH S. BARGTEIL

will take place on Thursday, September 10, 1987,
at Eretz Hachayim Cemetery, at 9:00 a.m.
A bus will leave from the Agon St. Super-Sol,
Jerusalem, at 9:00 a.m.

The Family

The South African Israel United Appeal
Project Renewal
The Jerusalem Luba Slove Dental Center

extend condolences to the bereaved family of

BENNY SLOVE

who passed away in South Africa on September 3, 1987.
A great friend and benefactor who will be sorely missed

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
sends sincere condolences to
Member of the Board of Governors

HERBERT COHEN
of Holland

on the passing of his

Sister

We offer deepest sympathy to

STANLEY SPERBER

on the untimely death of his

WIFE

Israel Tennis Centre

ברוך דין דאמת
ROSE RAY GLASS

Deeply mourned by her Israeli family

Children: Ruby and Rabbi Jay Karzen
Grandchildren: Tamar and Morris Rubin
and Family, Eilat
Rabbi Uri and Shelli Karzen
and Family, Hebron

Shiva in New York.

MICHAEL S. SCHAPIRA

died on September 5, 1987
He bequeathed his body to science

Alegra Schapiro
Ruth and Jonathan Gabay and Family, Haifa

Please refrain from condolence visits

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Framing The Issues

The Presidential Contenders Seek to Make Their Mark

By CAROLINE RAND HERRON

By tradition, Labor Day is the opening day for general election campaigns. Labor Day of the Presidential election year, that is. The primary season begins some months earlier, when the primaries do, and the pre-primary period at some undefined time before that, generally the previous fall. But this time, in part because the election industry has become a perpetual motion machine, and in part because the primary schedule has been accelerated, the 1988 Presidential cycle has begun early — very early. Not every candidate has formally announced, more may yet enter — events might still attract some, like Governor Cuomo of New York, who have said they are not candidates — and more will drop out. But the field is crowded early, and all summer, people who aspire to the Presidency have been stumping the country, telling voters that Election Day 1988 will produce a leader for the next decade, perhaps even set the tone for the next century. Candidates who have experience have been emphasizing it. Sometimes, they have also talked about the issues — subjects that are constants, such as the economy and the farm problem, and subjects that have been thrown up by current events, such as the Bork nomination and the AIDS epidemic. What follows is an outline of the issues and highlights of what the candidates have been saying about them.

The Constants

Farm Policy

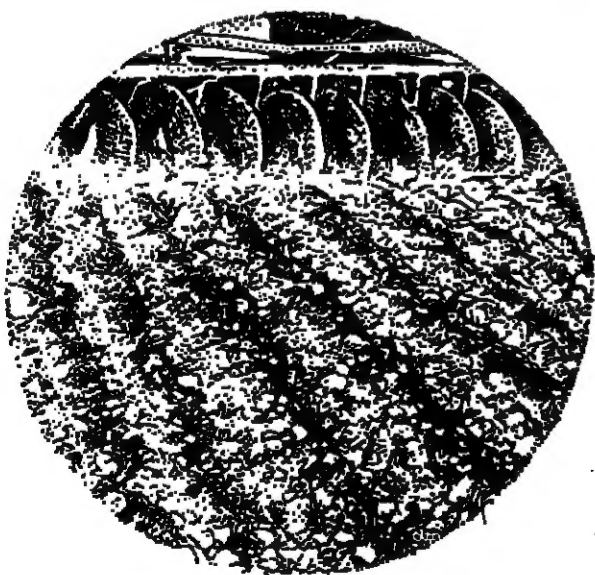
Agriculture is first among equals for the candidates' attention, as much because of the calendar as because of the importance of the farmers' plight. The Iowa caucuses Feb. 8 are the first voting of 1988, and so the early campaign trail leads through a lot of cornfields.

Every one of the 14 people running or saying they are tending to run for President has been working the issue hard, few harder than Senator Bob Dole, who intertwines it with a personal message. He is, the Senator from Kansas says, the only candidate who comes from the heartland (although Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri or Senator Paul Simon of Illinois might dispute that), and he knows the language of the farmers and their needs. As evidence of his ability to influence farm policy, he cites passage of the 1985 farm bill, at \$85 billion over three years.

But no approach to the issue is more attention-grabbing than that of former Gov. Pierre S. du Pont 4th of Delaware, who as one of the lesser known contenders needs to make people sit up and listen. Leaving the others arguing over how best to fine-tune current policies, he calls for eliminating all farm subsidies, over a five-year period.

The reaction of former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is typical. He tries to have it both ways, calling a free-market farm economy a laudable goal, but not one close at hand after 40 years of price supports.

There is also a lot of talk in both parties about rural development and alternative uses for farm products, such as ethanol. Support for the development of alcohol fuels has the additional benefit of promoting energy independence, if not the energy industry.



The Economy

Trade

Competitiveness, called in some jaded circles the "C word," is the upscale side of the trade issue, which as whole, public opinion polls show, is a concern to older voters, who tend to turn out, because they associate the \$170 billion trade deficit with the loss of American jobs. Representative Gephardt is trying hard to corner the market on competitiveness, offering the so-called Gephardt amendment to the 1987 trade bill, which would aim retaliatory measures at countries deemed to have behaved unfairly in American markets.

Trade is also central to Representative Patricia Schroeder's campaign, in the form of a crowd-pleaser called "burden sharing," which links trade to military outlays like this: An ally that does not spend the same percentage of its gross national product on the military as the United States does (read: Japan) would risk tariffs on its exports.

The rest of the Democrats are massed protectively against Mr. Gephardt's charges that they are soft and the Republicans' anti-protectionist barbs. Senator Albert Gore Jr. is characteristically playing the center. Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. remarks occasionally that import quotas should be converted to tariffs, which, he notes, would at least earn the Treasury some money.



Issues of the Year

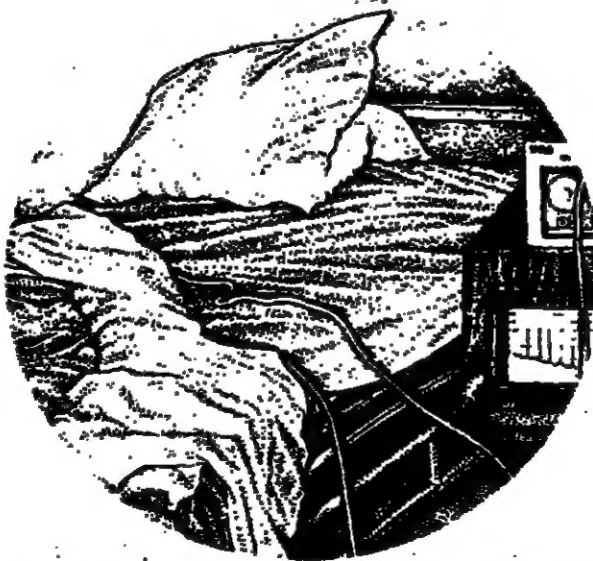
Judge Bork

President Reagan's nomination of Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court has presented the Democratic candidates with a great opportunity. The judge's name has been turned into a code word that can be used to talk about tricky subjects without talking about them.

The list includes everything from the equal rights amendment to civil liberties, but especially abortion rights — issues with vigorous constituencies that are not always comfortable allies for a mainstream bridge builder, which all the Democratic candidates seem to need to be this season. By being against Judge Bork, the candidates can be for those social goals.

But it is a tight line to walk, especially for Senator Biden. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee and an eloquent opponent of the Bork nomination, he has become closely identified with the confirmation battle, and will be even more so when the public hearings begin next week, with him in the chair. "His first primary comes early," a party strategist said of Senator Biden recently. "He faces an earlier test than anyone else."

The Senator's risk is shared to some degree by the rest of the Democratic field. The fight against Judge Bork could link the party in the mind of the electorate with those uncomfortable social issues and the close ties to interest groups that many said helped to defeat Walter F. Mondale in 1984.



The Contras

The subject of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels is made to order for the Democrats, who to a person were working it hard even before the Iran-contra committees began their public hearings. The candidates who are members of Congress emphasize that they never voted for aid to the contras; the current and former Governors in the race make the point that they opposed letting their National Guards participate in training exercises in Honduras, the neighboring country from which the contras stage many of their guerrilla operations.

On money for the rebels, the Republican candidates all call for aid to continue while the Central American peace process inches forward. But their support for the contras is not extended to the Administration's secret dealings on the rebels' behalf. Former Secretary of State Haig is particularly thunderous. "Covert action," he says, "is never a substitute for a coherent foreign policy." Sailing to a different wind, Mr. Robertson branded the Congressional hearings unconstitutional.



AIDS

Everyone in both parties is for more research than would be possible with the \$417 million authorized for it by the Federal Government this year. But they disagree to some degree on education and to a large degree on testing.

All in all, the issue is more of a problem for the Republicans than the Democrats.

Candidates with large conservative constituencies are uncomfortable with some Reagan Administration officials' educational approach; preaching chastity and monogamy seems more appropriate to them than teaching about "safe sex." And candidates near the center find the Administration insufficiently sensitive to privacy questions in its call for testing people to see if they are carriers of the AIDS virus.

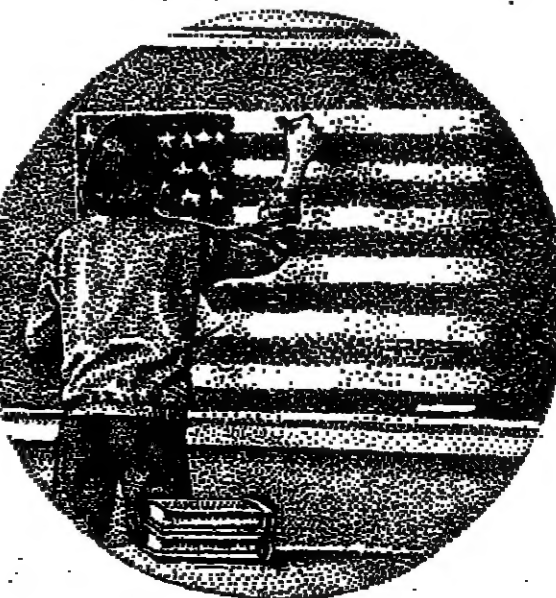
AIDS is one of the few issues on which Vice President Bush has taken a somewhat different position from that of President Reagan. They both call for widespread testing — of immigrants, prisoners, aliens seeking permanent resident status, people applying for marriage licenses. But Mr. Bush also stresses confidentiality, which the White House does not.

Senator Dole spoke out earlier. He urges caution in AIDS testing, concerned not only about privacy but also about the reliability of the tests; he has called for spending several billion dollars on research.

poverty to post-industrial prosperity, and he won't let anyone forget it.

Indeed, the Democrats generally are decked out in managers' suits. Eager to demonstrate how business-like they are, many are big on so-called pay-for-performance devices to reward productive workers and industries — a shift in emphasis that organized labor, once solidly on the Democratic line, is not keen about.

As for the Republicans, all claim credit to some degree for being on board during the Reagan recovery; almost all do a good deal of public worrying about the deficit. Mr. du Pont and Representative Jack Kemp are alone in fervent advocacy of supply-side economics, with Mr. du Pont boasting about how well tax cuts worked to boost Delaware when he was Governor, and Mr. Kemp harkening back to his pre-Reagan advocacy of steep tax cuts on the Federal level.



Taxes

The Federal deficit is down to \$221 billion this year, but is due to rise again without further cuts in spending or new taxes. Both are sensitive subjects, the latter particularly so for Democrats, who remember that Walter F. Mondale's frank promise to raise taxes helped fatally wound his 1984 Presidential campaign.

Former Gov. Bruce Babbitt is the first of the candidates of 1988 to be, as he puts it, candid. "The plain fact," he says, "is we do need to raise revenues." He would do the job with a 5 percent Federal sales or consumption tax, bringing in \$40 to \$50 billion a year. But the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who also ran in 1984, has always talked about taxation, emphasizing a corporate levy aimed at redressing economic injustice as well as attacking the deficit.

The other Democrats offer such revenue-raising strategies as a tax amnesty, oil import fees — a sure seller in the energy states but a downer in the Northeast — excise taxes or tariffs and military spending cuts.

Among the Republicans, Mr. Haig and Vice President George Bush distinguish themselves. Mr. Haig for his criticism of the Reagan Administration's "fiscal flabbiness" and Mr. Bush for his wholesale adoption of policies that he used to call "voodoo economics." Mr. Bush now uses the same words President Reagan does when calling for a line-item veto and a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget.

Then there is the Rev. Pat Robertson, a supporter of the flat tax, like the purists who argue that the tax system should never be used as a social policy tool and everyone should be taxed at the same rate. He is nevertheless big on tax incentives.

Growth

Economic growth is the central topic of Gov. Michael S. Dukakis's campaign. During his tenure, Massachusetts transformed itself from industrial

Campaign Roster

Democrats

Bruce Babbitt
Former Governor of Arizona
Joseph R. Biden Jr.
Senator from Delaware
Michael S. Dukakis
Governor of Massachusetts
Richard A. Gephardt
Representative from Missouri
Albert Gore Jr.
Senator from Tennessee
The Rev. Jesse Jackson
Civil rights leader
Patricia Schroeder
Representative from Colorado
Paul Simon
Senator from Illinois

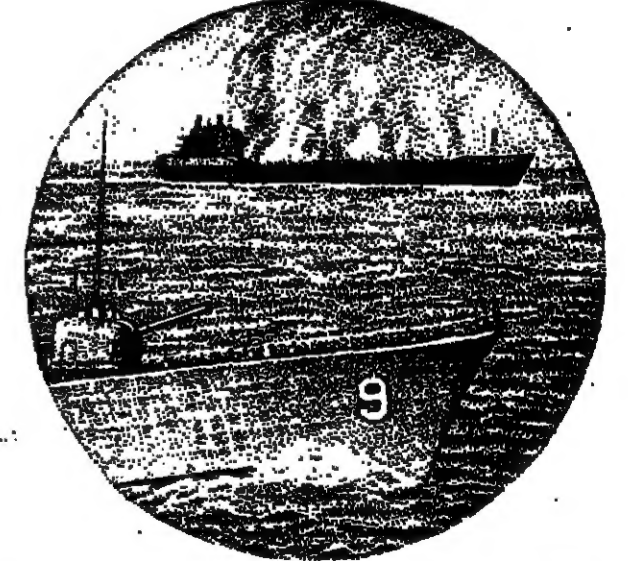
Republicans

George Bush
Vice President
Bob Dole
Senator from Kansas, minority leader
Pierre S. du Pont 4th
Former Governor of Delaware
Alexander M. Haig Jr.
Former Secretary of State
Jack F. Kemp
Representative from New York
The Rev. Pat Robertson
Television evangelist

The Persian Gulf

The reflagging of the oil tankers is a big issue for Senator Gore, who is using it to make the point that he is more centrist and therefore more capable than other Democrats of capturing many moderate voters in the early Southern primaries. It would have "discredited the United States," he says, to have turned down the Kuwaiti request that 11 of their oil tankers protectively carry the American flag. The other Democrats are more critical, calling for a compromise, international approach.

As for the Republicans, Senator Dole is more cautious and questioning than the others, but is outdone by former Secretary of State Haig, who calls the Administration policy "strategic confusion."



The Cities

Among the Democrats, there is not much out there this year on urban problems, a subject once high on the party's agenda. Only Mr. Jackson goes beyond vague promises to help. Key to his platform is an "American Investment Bank." Deposits would flow not from Washington but from investments of pension fund balances; it would write checks for housing, transportation, education and community development, rural and urban, for the benefit of working people.

Among the Republicans, Mr. Robertson, a staunch advocate of privatization, would replace direct Federal grants to government entities with tax check-offs for people. Say a New Yorker wanted Westway, for example; his contribution to it would reduce his Federal tax. Representative Kemp, meanwhile, tirelessly promotes his "enterprise zone" tax breaks for businesses setting up in depressed areas.

Senator Dole uses urban issues the way he does many others, to hammer to Republican audiences no matter where the need for the party to change its image: "I'd like to see 50 wheelchairs in this audience, 50 black faces, 50 Hispanics, 50 Asian-Americans." The problem with the Republicans, he says, is that "we're sort of a hard-hearted party, the upper crust."

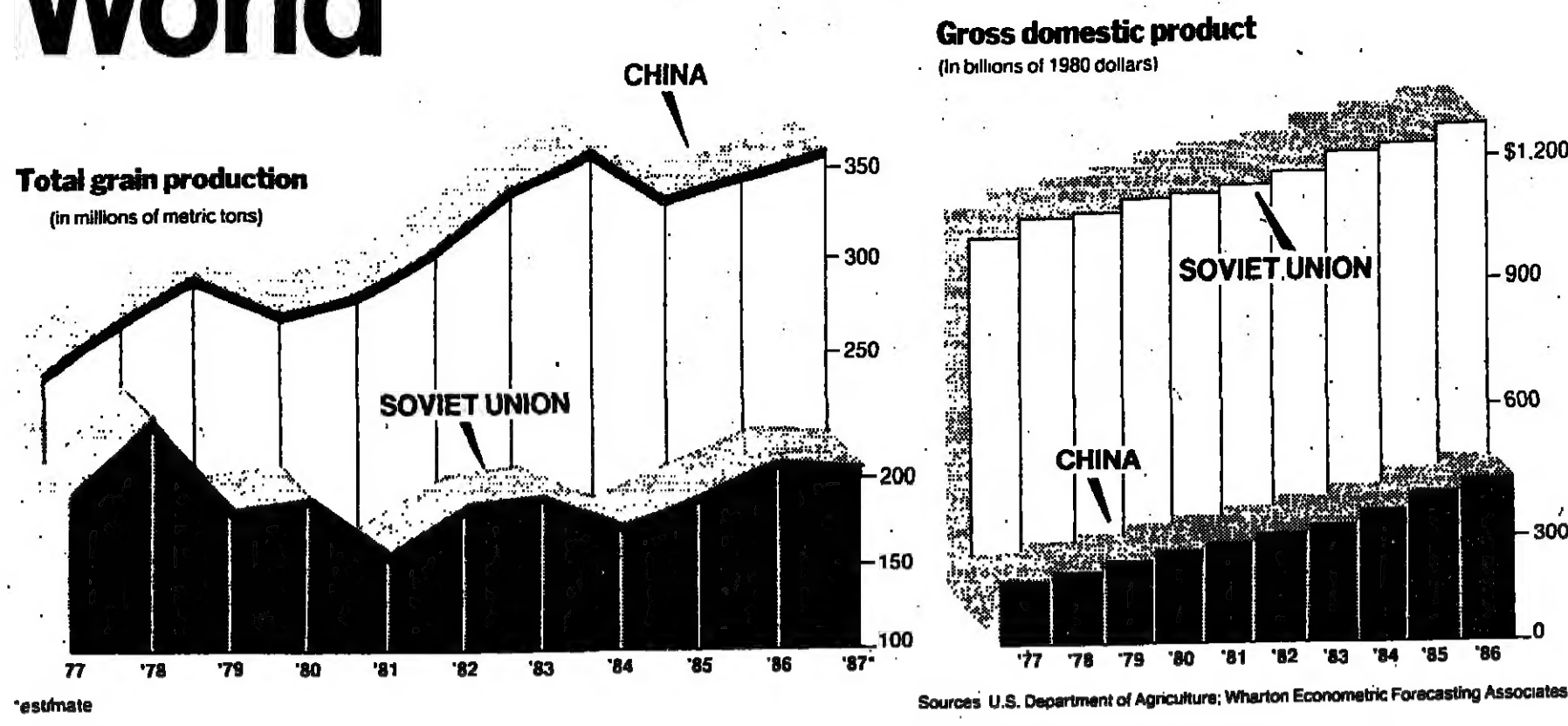
Education

Candidates trying to prune this thorny issue into a plant that will bear fruit have a powerful incentive. The postwar generation familiarly known as the Baby Boomers will account for 60 percent of the voting-age population in 1988, and its members are at the child-bearing age.

Children are central to Senator Biden's campaign.

The World

Uneven gains: China and the Soviet Union



Comparing Two Communist Paths to 'Reform'

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

THE Russians went to Beijing this summer to see for themselves the changes wrought by China's leader Deng Xiaoping. Among other things, the delegation of Soviet party officials toured a revitalized petrochemical plant and visited a village where peasants believe that getting rich is glorious.

If it was not what Karl Marx had in mind, Georgi Razumovsky, who led the group, still approved. "Despite all the differences in conditions between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China, the methods of our progress in the course of socialist construction are very similar," Mr. Razumovsky said at a Soviet Embassy reception in Beijing. "There is wide scope for cooperation and exchange between our two socialist countries."

His us-too remarks suggested how far Moscow has swung since its old castigations of China's ideological apostasy. In any case, the Soviet leaders are motivated by self-interest rather than simple admiration. They have watched China's experiment with private enterprise attract the attention of other developing countries. And they would be humiliated if China overtook the Soviet Union in its standard of living. However, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who became Soviet leader in March 1985, has yet to show signs of venturing as far as Mr. Deng has since China's watershed 1978 party plenary session.

Agriculture

China has been most successful at liberating agriculture from ideological and bureaucratic constraints. Mr. Deng dismantled Mao Zedong's legacy, the 55,000 communes. China's 800 million peasants now till the land as sharecroppers, on contracts running up to 15 years, and their children may inherit their fields, which remain publicly owned in theory. As a result, agricultural output has doubled in less than a decade, while rural incomes have risen even faster.

Mr. Gorbachev's plans for agriculture seem timid by comparison. He has encouraged Soviet peasants to expand their private plots, which account for well under 4 percent of the Soviet Union's farm acreage but produce up to half of its potatoes and a third of its meat and dairy products.

But he has not moved to phase out the state and collective farms, though they may now sell up to 30 percent of their harvest to urban markets and cooperatives rather than to the state.

By starting with agriculture, Mr. Deng won the loyalty of the 800 million peasants who make up four-fifths of China's population. Their support amounts to an insurance policy against the rollback of his reforms, which also made more foodstuffs available.

Mr. Gorbachev, by focusing on urban change first, has shown no such immediate results to the people of the Soviet Union.

Industry

A Soviet draft plan approved in June envisioned "a radical reorganization of economic management" that would make factory managers more independent and also responsible for profits and losses.

China has gone further in substituting market forces for bureaucratic control. The Government has pared back central planning, emphasized light industry over heavy industry, actively encouraged competition and withdrawn subsidies from unprofitable enterprises.

But China's industrial changes have had limited success, in part because factory workers have less incentive than peasants to work harder. The peasant immediately earns more from his increased harvest, but it takes longer for production incentives to show up in a worker's wages. The decentralization in decision-making also spawned corruption and excessive spending by managers for both capital goods and luxury goods, from desk calculators to Japanese sedans. As spending outstripped productivity, the economy overheated.

Mr. Gorbachev promised in June that "the release of workers in conditions of the socialist economy will not bring about unemployment." China has put some workers on renewable contracts and has fired some who were lazy or incompetent. But the "iron rice bowl," as Chinese call lifetime employment, persists because it is hard for a socialist society committed to full employment to discharge workers without finding them other jobs.

Private Enterprise

Since May, Soviet citizens have been permitted to operate small restaurants, tailor shops, taxis and other private businesses that previously were illegal. The liberalization recognizes the moonlighting that has gone on for years because of the inadequacies of the state-run economy. But Mr. Gorbachev's changes have been less radical than the New Economic Policy in the early 1920's, when Lenin brought back small-scale capitalism to keep the young Soviet state alive.

China has gone much further in promoting private enterprise, which was denounced as the "tail of capitalism" under Mao. More than 80 percent of China's new restaurants, repair shops and service outlets set up since the Cultural Revolution ended in 1976 are privately owned.

Consumer Goods

Although China is poorer than the Soviet Union, it has paid more attention to consumer goods. Some Chinese factories that turned out military hardware have been retooled to produce more durable goods such as washing machines and motorcycles.

Mr. Gorbachev, complaining that some Soviet products are "hopelessly obsolete," instituted tougher standards by assigning quality-control inspectors to 1,500 factories. As a result, the output of some consumer goods dropped. A Soviet official reported that 30 percent of the products failed to meet the new standards.

China has increased consumer goods partly by encouraging rural sideline enterprises — small factories and workshops — that absorb underemployment among peasants. The Soviet Union has yet to tap the nonagricultural resources of its collective farms.

Foreign Investment

To attract foreign technology and earn hard currency, the Soviet Union has offered Western investors up to 49 percent ownership of joint ventures. China has courted commerce more aggressively, opening up four special economic zones along China's coast with cheap labor and land. But continuing bureaucratic obstruction and price gouging discouraged some Western businessmen from investing in China, where foreign investment dropped 48 percent last year.

Price reform

In June, Mr. Gorbachev told the Central Committee that "a radical reform of the pricing system is a most important part of the economic overhaul." This is because food, rent, clothing and other daily necessities are kept artificially cheap. Removing the subsidies is risky because Soviet citizens consider such bargains a Communist birthright. China moved to pare down its extensive price subsidies, only to pull back for fear of triggering inflation and public unrest. Recently, the Chinese press disclosed that the living standards of a fifth of China's 200 million city dwellers dropped because of price increases that were often unapproved.

The Soviet Union and China have drifted into ideologically uncharted waters. The Chinese may find it easier to navigate, because every time they jettison a chunk of the old Soviet model they reinforce their claim to be building socialism with Chinese features. "When used to promote the development of China's socialist economy, bankruptcy, leasing, shareholding and these sorts of things are no longer capitalist," Wu Disheng, the mayor of the northeastern city of Shenyang, explained recently. For the Russians, backtracking on Communist orthodoxy amounts to an admission that their original claims to infallibility were wrong.

Democracy: An Elusive Goal in Two Asian Nations

How Long Is The Leash in South Korea?

By CLYDE HABERMAN

THE wave of political and social activism sweeping across the country has left many South Koreans with the uncomfortable feeling that they are holding a double-edged sword. They cannot tell for sure whether they are making true democratic progress or about to elicit unyielding repression and perhaps even military intervention. Events last week deepened that uncertainty.

Once again, labor strikes broke out at hundreds of work places, sometimes accompanied by window smashings, car burnings and other violence. Small companies were hurt the most, but walkouts also troubled conglomerates such as Hyundai and Daewoo, the giants that have led South Korea's export-driven success. At the same time, college students returned to campuses for the fall semester, immediately picking up where they had left off, with demonstrations and clashes with policemen. Politicians on all sides bickered loudly, angling for favorable positions in the presidential elections to be held late this year — the major gain from President Chun Doo Hwan's capitulation July 1 to opposition demands for democratic change.

For many Koreans, all this was refreshing, the welcome messiness of a country inching toward unaccustomed liberties. Most exhilarating was an agreement reached by the two main political parties on a new constitution that provides for a president who will be elected by popular vote and serve a single five-year term. It was the most tangible evidence to date that genuinely open elections, the first in 16 years, may be held after all. No one, however, became giddy with optimism. There was widespread concern that the sudden activism could turn quickly to crisis, that the military-supported Government might view it as an intolerable breach of social stability and clamp down hard. This would not be the first time that labor, students and politicians combined to create a combustible mixture. Similar conditions in 1961 and 1980 resulted in military coups.

Last week's developments did nothing to brighten the pessimists' mood. Senior officials, led by Mr. Chun and his figurehead Prime Minister, Kim Chung Yul, maintained a drumbeat of attacks against "impure left-right groups" said to be "instigating mass revolution." Remarks of that sort amount to a virtual declaration of war in this devoutly anti-Communist country. Indeed, the authorities have moved suddenly and swiftly in recent days to round up student leaders, militant striking workers and their supporters. On Friday the police arrested about 200 laborers accused of responsibility for violence at a Daewoo car plant and a Hyundai shipyard. Further evidence of the no-nonsense attitude was a massive police presence and display of tear-gas fire power on Tuesday to break up a relatively small student demonstration



A student at Seoul National University throwing a firebomb at riot policemen last week.

at Seoul National University. According to published reports, some in the military are growing edgy, too, out of a conviction that domestic instability translates into vulnerability to a North Korean attack.

Still, it is too early to conclude that South Korea's fling with a democratic style of Government is ending prematurely. Mr. Chun — as if in a self-contained good-cop, bad-cop routine — has swung back and forth many times between harshness and relative tolerance since leading a mutiny of junior generals eight years ago. A crackdown on opponents one week has often given way to smiles the next. The prospect of the Seoul Summer Olympics of 1988 helped dissuade the Government from using troops last June to quell street disorders, and, presumably, the same consideration for South Korea's image still holds. Labor restiveness, too, while urgent, may not be as explosive as it seems. Most of the estimated 3,000 strikes in the last two months have been settled in a few days. And on the picket lines, workers say they have little interest in broad social and political matters. Their demands deal with bread-and-butter concerns, and they have no need or desire, they say, for an alliance with radical students.

As for squabbling politicians, they proved last week that they are capable of give and take, something they have rarely been accused of in the past. The new Constitution that they approved in broad outline may yet come unraveled before a formally codified version is presented next month to the National Assembly and then the public for ratification. But that does not seem likely, given the fact that this constitution is the product of a compromise between rival parties, the first such compromise in South Korean history.

Mr. Chun has said more than once in recent months that the military will not interfere with the political process. He repeated that promise last week to Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, who was here on a visit. There was no particular reason to doubt his word. But political trust exists here in limited supply, and more than a few people wondered if he really meant it.

Any Way She Turns, Aquino Risks a Fall

By SETH MYDANS

IN the coup attempt nine days ago, former President Ferdinand E. Marcos simply watched from the sidelines in Hawaii, unwanted by any of the principals. But the driving force behind the military uprising was the Marcos legacy: his destruction of democratic institutions and his elevation of the military to a political role. Most of the officers involved in the rebellion were what are known here as "martial law babies," men whose formative years came at a time when the country was under military rule and when institutions had been reduced to a parody of a democratic system. In their drive to replace the slow-moving 18-month-old democracy of President Corason C. Aquino with something tougher, more efficient and less corrupt, they represented the classic motivations of a military junta.

The coup was a head-on challenge to the doctrine of constitutional democracy with its slow and tedious process of decision-making, wrote the columnist Amanda Doronila in the Manila Chronicle. The continued agitation of the military during Mrs. Aquino's presidency and the latest open rebellion by an elite group of officers have been described as a natural outcome of the country's move from strongman rule to democracy.

But the problems with Mrs. Aquino's Government are more than theoretical. The President has restored democratic institutions and sought in vain for reconciliation with Communist insurgents. But she has been slow to address substantive problems, and the perceived drift of her Government has contributed to discontent among both the military and the population at large.

Mrs. Aquino's predicament is that she came to office on a platform that had few specific goals other than the ouster of Mr. Marcos, and that much of her popularity derives from the hopes invested in her by opposing camps. Every step she takes only diminishes her support by alienating some of her backers. At the same time, the disorganization and hesitancy of her Government have also become one of her greatest liabilities. Her Government is blamed even for inherited problems that have no easy solution.

Though there have been some small indicators of economic improvement, the country still suffers from high unemployment and underemployment, widespread poverty and homelessness and a heavy foreign debt burden. When rising oil prices and the need for revenue forced her to raise fuel prices last month, Mrs. Aquino faced the broadest-based public outcry of her presidency. Investment in the economy by both Filipinos and foreigners has been slow, deterred in part by the country's continuing instability.

At the same time, labor unions, which at first sensed an ally in Mrs. Aquino, have turned against her. Though no taint of scandal has touched her personally, the Gov-



President Corason C. Aquino with Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, head of the armed forces.

ernment bureaucracy and institutions are seen as still ridden with corruption that is inherited from the Marcos years, and is perhaps augmented by a sense of uncertainty and lack of central control.

Her moves toward reconciliation with both Communist and Moslem rebels failed, and both of these groups now threaten more war. The President has called on soldiers to abide by the rules of warfare, but reports continue of battlefield atrocities, and the human rights groups who were one of her basic constituencies have also turned against Mrs. Aquino.

When she took her first tentative step to address a basic need for land redistribution, she was greeted with protest demonstrations from both landowners and the landless. Her land redistribution program, announced in July, was an illustration of the type of leadership Mrs. Aquino has offered. Despite continuing pressure to take strong steps, she waited until she was just about to lose her legislative powers to a new congress to announce a program considered by analysts as a halfway measure. Instead of setting an agenda and drawing on her popularity, she found a compromise that only created more enemies.

Her moves toward land reform, Government inefficiency, pervasive corruption and continuing criticism of her close advisers have begun to alienate the middle class, which formed Mrs. Aquino's initial political base. But the President's most dangerous fault has been her failure to overcome the discontent within the armed forces. Though she has offered pay raises and words of war against the insurgency and has abandoned the rebel reconciliation policy that aroused dismay within the ranks, the President has not halted the military's movement toward opposition.

As the nation watches nervously, the fate of Mrs. Aquino's Government may no longer hang on the larger questions of its policies and its abilities, but on whether the rebel officers, who are now in hiding, can swing enough support within the armed forces to make a successful coup to overthrow her.

Iraq Resumes Tanker War

A growing force

U.S. naval vessels in Persian Gulf region.

IN MID-JULY

- 1 Aircraft carrier
- 3 Cruisers
- 2 Destroyers
- 5 Frigates
- 2 Attack submarines
- 1 Command ship
- 2 Support ships

TODAY

- 1 Aircraft carrier
- 1 Battleship
- 5 Cruisers
- 5 Destroyers
- 9 Frigates
- 2 Attack submarines
- 1 Command ship
- 1 Amphibious assault ship
- 1 Amphibious transport ship
- 2 Support ships
- 1 Minehunter



Iranian Revolutionary Guards on maneuvers, code-named "Martyrdom," in the Gulf of Oman.

Garrett/Lehman/Edman/Red

U.S. Gulf Policy: Hostage to the Iranians?

By ELAINE SCIOLENO

REAGAN Administration officials deny suggestions by critics that their new involvement in the Persian Gulf has locked the United States into an open-ended policy, driven by conflicting goals and a changing military commitment. But they have given no indication of a long-term strategy for reducing the American Navy presence there, which has more than tripled since March.

Frank C. Carlucci, President Reagan's national security adviser, has said that when the threat to shipping is reduced, the presence can be reduced. In the Pentagon, strategists are preparing for a commitment of at least two years.

Some officials said privately that they suspected Iraq was trying to drag the United States into the seven-year-old war. Last week, Iraqi warplanes resumed their attacks on Iranian oil installations and tankers in the Gulf after a 45-day lull, heightening the risk of Iranian retaliation against the United States.

The American decision to re-register and provide naval escorts for 11 Kuwaiti tankers was difficult to explain. It seemed less a response to an objective military

situation than to political perceptions, aimed at reassuring Arab states in the wake of the secret American arms sales to Iran, and at countering any increase in Soviet influence in the Gulf.

The Administration said the United States was helping Kuwait, which supports Iraq in the war, to keep the oil flowing. But the American peace-keeping presence also helped Iran, which exports oil in tankers. In late June, much to the surprise of some State Department officials, Mr. Reagan added that the purpose was to prevent a fuel shortage and gasoline lines in the United States, a prospect that the experts considered highly unlikely. Along the way, a more ambitious goal was added: to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Outsiders had largely ignored the so-called tanker war, which Iraq launched nearly four years ago to counter Iran's military advantage on the ground. But in view of the American naval buildup, the latest attacks guaranteed global attention. "It's now become a global crisis," said a senior Arab diplomat from the Gulf.

The attacks made clear that although Iraq and the United States may agree on the urgent need to end the war, they often have conflicting interests. Washington had pleaded with Baghdad to hold its fire during diplomatic initiatives at the United Nations. But Iraq argued that the attacks were simply a return to a strategy that

had been suspended, before the Security Council in July ordered an immediate cease-fire. It was apparent, the Iraqis said, that Iran was profiting from the cease-fire.

Stunned by the Iraqi attacks last week, Administration officials sent out mixed signals. Iraq's timing was "deplorable," but the attacks were "understandable," said Deputy Secretary of State Michael H. Armacost. It was hardly a condemnation that was likely to persuade Baghdad to stop. Instead, Iraq rejected all appeals for restraint by the United States and its allies.

Role of United Nations

Trying to take control, the United States said it would urge the Security Council this week to impose a global arms embargo on Iran if it had not accepted the cease-fire by Friday. But with the United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, scheduled to visit Iran on a peace mission this week, Washington decided to wait until he could go and report back.

As for the naval presence, President Reagan decided in March to go ahead with the Kuwaiti re-registering plan, after he was assured that the seven American warships already in the Gulf could handle the mission. Administration officials have said. But by last week, with the arrival of the battleship Missouri, 24 combat ships and several auxiliary vessels in the Gulf and Indian

Ocean were directly involved. Military analysts estimated that the operation will cost hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

United States policy seemed to be hostage to Iranian evaluations of the risks of retaliation if they should attack an American vessel. "The United States is hoping that the Iranians are more cunning than mad, guided not by the passions of the mullahs but the wisdom of the merchants of the bazaar," said Fouad Ajami, a professor of Middle Eastern Studies at Johns Hopkins University. Pentagon and State Department officials noted that the tankers under American protection have not been touched since a mine believed to be Iranian damaged the Bridgeton July 24. Some American officials interpret recent statements by Iran that it will attack the United States vessels only when and where appropriate as a sign that it has no intention of drawing American fire.

But last week's actions in the Gulf sharply increased the risks for the American ships, if not from an identifiable attack, then from an accident or sabotage by Iran or its surrogates. American policymakers, who have repeatedly stressed that the Iranians will never chase the United States out of the Gulf, have no choice but to hunker down and wait. As the Arab diplomat from the Gulf put it: "We're in a spaghetti situation, all tangled up together. We don't know where we're going from here."

An Era of Limits in Weaponry

Israeli Leaders Fasten Their Seat Belts as Jet Project Crashes

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

SHORTLY after Chaim Weizmann became the first president of Israel, an Arab sheik presented him with a fine stallion. Legend has it that Mr. Weizmann immediately ordered an aide to return the horse.

"But, sir," the aide said, "it was a gift." "A gift that eats," Mr. Weizmann replied, "is not a gift." That bit of wisdom was recalled last week after the Israeli Cabinet narrowly decided that it could no longer afford the Lavi combat jet. Although the Lavi's \$1.5 billion development budget was financed almost entirely with American aid, several billion dollars more, including billions of Israeli shekels, would be needed to put it into production.

Last week's decision told much about the current Israeli leadership, the uneasy three-year-old coalition headed first by Shimon Peres of the Labor Party and now by Yitzhak Shamir of Likud. In many ways, it also set the stage for the November 1988 elections.

From its inception under the former Likud Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, the Lavi project suffered from a lack of close Government scrutiny. Many decisions seemed to be made for emotional or symbolic reasons. Israeli analysts said that if Israel had been spending its own taxpayers' money, and not the Americans', it never would have been so slow to deal with the Lavi's steadily increasing cost projections.

"Those who initially approved the Lavi," Gerald Steinberg, a political scientist, wrote in the Jerusalem Post, "confused the desirable with the possible, and relied on simplistic slogans and unfounded optimism rather than professional analysis of costs and benefits. Self-serving interest groups, led by the Israeli Aircraft Industry, were allowed to dictate Government policy."

Once it became clear that the United States, as well

as the Israeli air force, army and treasury, was against the Lavi, the question became how to get out of it. The Israeli-designed Lavi had a popular following, and it provided jobs for several thousand voters.

Mr. Peres, who is now the Foreign Minister, made the difficult decision. He had long favored the Lavi, partly as a vehicle for pushing Israel to new technological advances. And as the founder of the country's aircraft industry, he was reluctant to do anything that might undermine it. But once the handwriting was on the wall, Mr. Peres, with the help of the Likud Finance Minister, Moshe Nissim, and American officials, devised a plan that would kill the Lavi while cushioning the blow to

employment by providing money for other weapons projects, including some for the aircraft industry. It was a risky and potentially unpopular move. While Mr. Peres put together the alternative package, Prime Minister Shamir stayed in the background, holding to the populist pro-Lavi position, but producing no plan to pay for it.

Mr. Peres "decided on the difficult issue and allowed responsibility and wisdom to precede feelings and election considerations," said Dan Margalit of the Haaretz newspaper. If Mr. Peres sticks to his position, added Shabtai Tevet, a historian, "I am certain the public will reward him. This could be remembered as Peres's finest moment—provided it is not just a moment."



Agence France-Press

Mr. Shamir recently had scored several tactical victories against Mr. Peres, notably by blocking Israeli participation in an international peace conference, which the Foreign Minister favored. But on the Lavi vote, aides to Mr. Peres believe he made the point that, in economic leadership, the most important question for the average Israeli, the Labor Party is far ahead of the Likud.

In many ways, however, the Foreign Minister's future is now in the hands of the Pentagon. Labor Party officials said. If the United States keeps its promise to help Israel co-produce the F-16C fighter-bomber and to permit American aid to be spent on alternative Israeli-made weapons projects, Mr. Peres should reap the political benefits. But if the Americans do not come through, the Likud will use the issue against him with a vengeance.

Another figure who emerged from the Lavi vote as a formidable player is Finance Minister Nissim, who bucked his own party and joined Mr. Peres, to preserve Israel's two-year-old economic stabilization program. Mr. Nissim may now join Ariel Sharon and David Levy as a serious contender to succeed Mr. Shamir, especially since Mr. Shamir's designated heir, Moshe Arens, has resigned from the Cabinet in anger over losing the Lavi. "Even though he went against his own party, Nissim is becoming a national figure with independent stature," said Hanoch Smith, a public opinion analyst.

Mr. Shamir's aides concede that Mr. Peres won a short-term victory but insist he will pay dearly for it. "This was not a Peres-victory. It was a Pyrrhic victory," a Shamir associate said. "The Lavi was a popular cause with the Israeli people—maybe not with the media and professors, but with the man on the street, who took pride in that plane and the achievement it represented for Israel. Shamir understood that. The man who killed the Lavi is not going to become a popular figure in Israel."

With elections just over a year away, Israelis will soon be able to indicate their leadership preference, and thanks to the Lavi, the choices will be starkly clear.

A Visit From the Prime Minister

Sweden: Home of Tax Reform, Arms Scandals And a Strong Defense



Ingvar Carlsson, Prime Minister of Sweden, near his home outside Stockholm.

By STEVE LOHR

AT first glance, it would be difficult to imagine two Western leaders who are less alike than Ingvar Carlsson, the socialist Prime Minister of Sweden — which is known for neutrality, high taxes and its generous welfare state — and Ronald Reagan, the conservative tax-cutter. But when the President welcomes Mr. Carlsson Wednesday during the first state visit to Washington by a Swedish prime minister in 26 years, the two leaders' similarities are likely to become clear.

Sweden's brand of socialism has long been avowedly pro-business and committed to a strong defense. Mr. Carlsson emphasized in a recent interview. What's more, his country of 8.3 million people is embarking on a tax overhaul broadly similar to the changes last year in the United States. The two leaders also share a similar problem with embarrassing arms-trading scandals, although Sweden's is not as serious as the Iran-contra affair.

Spending for Defense

Pragmatism has been the hallmark of the Social Democrats who have ruled Sweden for 49 of the last 55 years. Mr. Carlsson, who will spend a week in the United States, including visits to Boston, Chicago and a Scandinavian Day celebration in Elgin, Ill., is a 52-year-old veteran of the party organization. He was Deputy Prime Minister when Prime Minister Olof Palme was assassinated in February 1986. The Scandinavian kingdom may be neutral, but it spends roughly 3 percent of its gross national product on defense, compared with 1.9 percent by its neighbor Norway, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The United States, with superpower expenses, spends about 6 percent of G.N.P. on defense. "Sweden is no free rider within the NATO defense umbrella," said Gregory J. Newell, the American Ambassador in Stockholm. In view of the Soviet buildup around the northern port of Murmansk, and nearby NATO activity, Mr. Carlsson said, "It's im-

portant for us to continue our neutrality combined with a strong defense system."

Sweden may have the world's highest personal taxes, biggest public sector and most lavish welfare state in the non-Communist world, but it would be hard to find a country more hospitable to big business. Although the tax rate for individuals earning \$35,000 a year or more is 78 percent, major corporations pay an effective tax rate of about 25 percent. Wealth is heavily taxed only when it is distributed as salaries to individuals, thus insuring that Swedish companies are not hindered as they compete on world markets. "One of the secrets of the Swedish economy is that governments have always looked to major corporations to create wealth," said Pehr Gyllenhammar, chairman of Volvo, the nation's largest company, adding: "There is greater freedom for large corporations in Sweden than in the U.S."

There is concern, however, that Sweden's high personal income taxes discourage individual effort and encourage tax cheating. Inflation has nudged even blue-collar workers into the higher tax brackets. "The very high level of progressive taxation just doesn't work," the Finance Minister, Kjell Olof Feldt, said. Sweden is proposing to reduce the top tax rates and simplify the system, eliminating many deductions, as the United States has done.

On another front, the Carlsson Government, like the Reagan Administration, has had to deal with arms-trading scandals, although it is not clear whether Swedish officials were directly involved. Bofors, the country's biggest armaments producer, has admitted that some of its employees were involved in illegally shipping explosives and ammunition to Iran, which is blacklisted under Swedish law. Many Swedes suspect that the Government, despite its professed policy, knew of the illegal shipments and turned a blind eye. A parliamentary committee reprimanded the former Minister for Foreign Trade, Mats Hellström, for making misleading statements about the arms sales. Bofors has also been accused of paying multimillion-dollar bribes last year to clinch a \$1.2 billion order from the Indian Army for artillery. Top officials of both Governments negotiated the sale, which is now under investigation, and the case has raised doubts about the integrity of officials on both sides.

The Government was further shaken in June when its chief watchdog for official misconduct, Per-Erik Nilsson, the parliamentary ombudsman, resigned after allegations that he spent public funds on a vacation.

The scandals, along with the still-unsolved Palme assassination, seem to have undermined faith in government. In a recent public opinion poll published in *Veckans Affärer*, a business weekly, nearly 40 percent of the people said their confidence in politicians had declined in the last year.

Whether this will hurt the Social Democrats in the elections next year is unclear. Prime Minister Carlsson insists that the scandals will "not be damaging long-term to Sweden." Analysts say the effect on Mr. Carlsson's party should be minimal, as long as the issues are dealt with openly, largely because Sweden's pragmatic socialists have been successful in capturing the middle ground of national politics. Said Nordal Akerman, director of the Swedish Institute for International Affairs, a research group attached to the Foreign Ministry: "The electorate may well perceive that there is no real alternative to the Social Democrats."

South Africa

Black Miners Give Up Their Strike

MORE than 250,000 black miners agreed last week to end South Africa's largest and costliest strike after they failed to win any improvement over a wage increase set by their employers.

Mine industry sources said the companies had clearly won on economic terms, although the three-week strike by gold and coal miners cost them losses estimated as high as \$225 million.

Political and labor experts in Johannesburg said, however, that the strike showed new strength by unions and that it would change the course of the country's industrial relations. Some said it was a remarkable achievement that a five-year-old black union had been able to conduct a three-week strike in such an authoritarian society as South Africa without destroying itself. Previous mine strikes collapsed within two days. Some ana-

lysts said the strike showed the union was not a serious threat to seize control of the country's wealth, but had shown it had the strength to negotiate for a share of it.

The union had sought a wage increase of 30 percent, which it later lowered to 27 percent. The companies stuck by a pre-strike increase ranging from 15 to 23.4 percent.

During the strike, 40,000 workers were dismissed, and there were conflicting reports last week on whether all of them would be rehired. The firings were a major factor in the union's decision to end the strike.

A black miner's average salary is \$250 a month; white miners make about three times that much. The union leader, Cyril Ramaphosa, said, "Our membership does not regard this as a defeat but rather as part of the struggle to win all the demands that have been set."

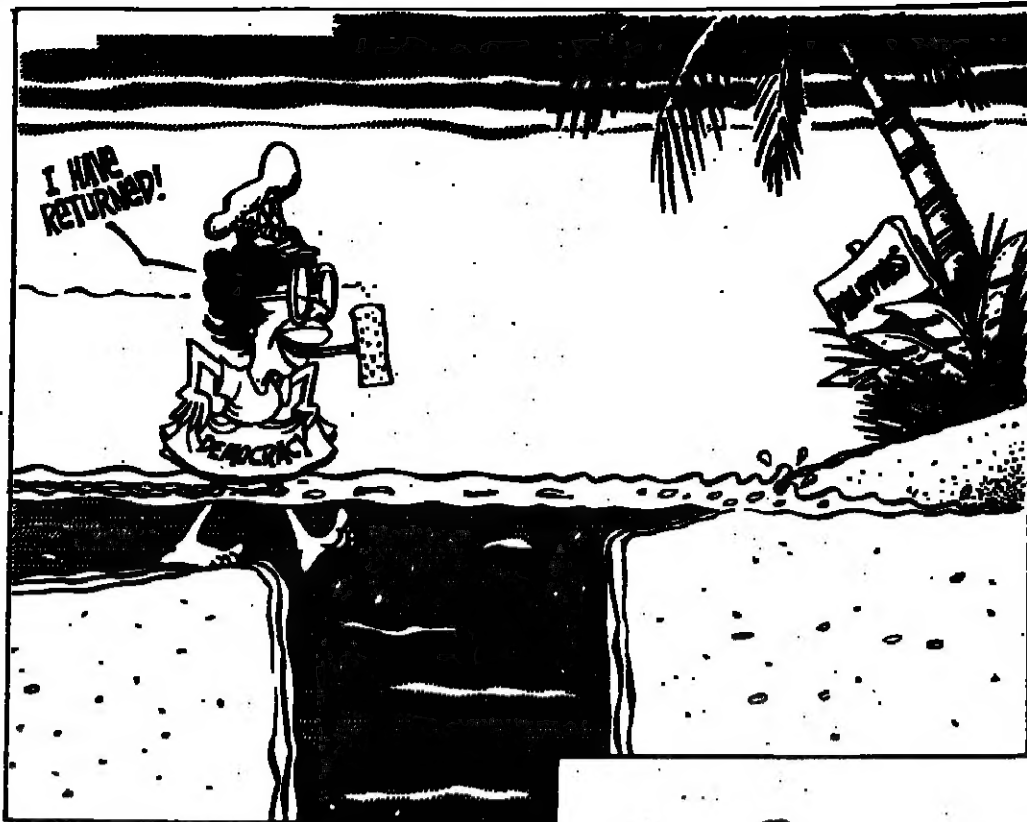
Verbatim: Ortega Attacks

"The Senators and Congressmen come only so they can go back to the United States and say 'I talked to Ortega — I'm now completely convinced this is a totalitarian regime and we have to continue supporting the contras.' ... Why doesn't President Reagan receive me or my congressmen? We receive you whenever you want. You don't even consult us in advance, which is a lack of respect."

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

President of Nicaragua

during a public meeting in Managua with five Republican United States Senators.



John Trever
The Albuquerque Journal
North America Syndicate

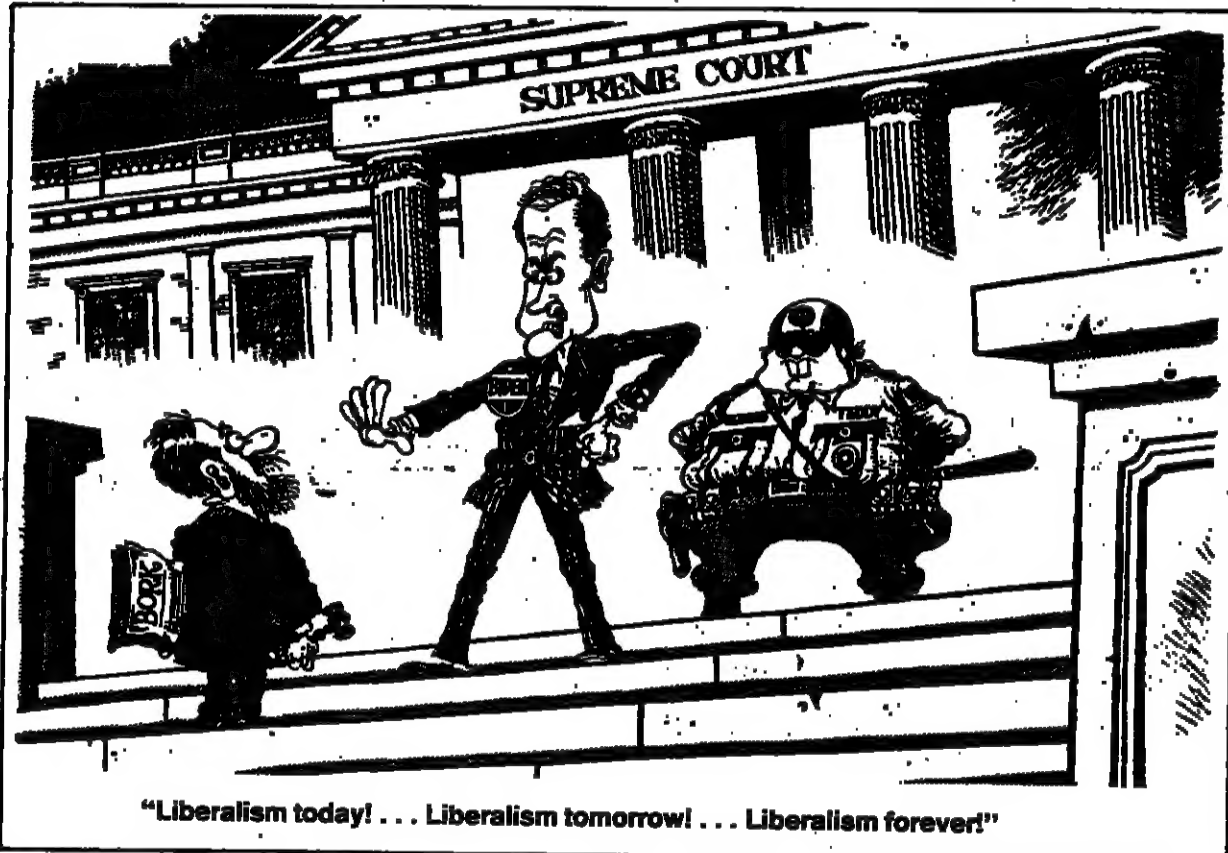
Joel Pett
The Lexington Herald-Leader

Views

A portfolio from around the nation



Bob Correll
The Richmond News Leader
North America Syndicate



"Liberalism today! ... Liberalism tomorrow! ... Liberalism forever!"



Pat Oliphant
Universal Press Syndicate

Mike Luckovich

The New Orleans Times-Picayune
Copy News Service



Those are Catholics your holiness...

I thought I'd straighten things out with the Jews...

"For me, re-regulation can't come fast enough."

John Huston: Spinner of Late-Night Tales

Arts & Leisure

Huston's films are speculations on the ends to which a man can be led through his infinite capacity to delude himself.

By VINCENT CANBY

NEW YORK John Huston's career was as long-lived and shapely as his movies — and as full of exuberant spirits. His most memorable films, even the autumnally sad ones, from "The Treasure of Sierra Madre" (1947) to "Wise Blood" (1979), leave one experiencing the kind of exhilaration that only comes from being witness to craftsmanship in the service of an original, seriously amused mind.

Sobersided critics have analyzed the high incidence of unhappy endings in his films and drawn dreary conclusions about Huston's "shallow" preoccupation with Man's isolation in what's often called "the void."

At the end of "The Maltese Falcon" (1941), Sam Spade delivers his beloved Brigid O'Shaughnessy to the cops. You know Sam's going to be devastated for at least 24 hours. At the end of "Prizzi's Honor," made 44 years later, Charley Partanna finds it necessary to, in his word, "ice" the wife he loves and has, up to that very moment, cherished at some risk. After taking a hot shower and putting on a clean shirt, Charley's on the telephone making a dinner date.

Though both women are professional killers, Huston's more solemn detractors shake their heads and say, "What a grim view of life!"

It is a grim view of the lives of a couple of particular gents. However, for those of us outside the films, who are looking in and not mistaking the movies for docudramas or "How to Win Friends and Influence People," the actions of Sam Spade and Charley Partanna are not only full of ironic comedy, they're also completely satisfying. Given the lunatic circumstances of the worlds they inhabited, Sam and Charley did only what they had to do.

The best films of John Huston, dead late last month at the age of 81, are seldom reflections on life as it actually is or should be. They're splendid entertainments. They have the tone of a performance by Huston the actor, who somehow always manages to sound benignly avuncular even when playing an incestuous, power-mad tycoon, as he does with such high old humor in Roman Polanski's "Chinatown" (1974). These performances function as style footnotes to the career of the director.

Huston's films are speculations on the ends to which a man can be led through his infinite capacity to delude himself. In his way, working within the restrictions of the commercial cinema, Huston could be as much of a social satirist as Luis Buñuel.

Like Buñuel, too, Huston was one of those rare film makers who remained active long enough for his art to become enriched by the experience and dispassion that comes with age. Huston landed in deepest hot water when he elevated a man to Man, as in his pictorially arresting but arid adaptation of "Moby Dick" (1958).

Utterly demented are his adaptations of "The Bible" (1966), with him-

self on screen as Noah and on the soundtrack as God, and Romain Gary's lofty parable, "The Roots of Heaven" (1958). The latter was probably doomed from the start. It was certainly doomed by the time Huston found himself in French Equatorial Africa, at the hottest time of year, attempting to make sense out of a screenplay by Gary and Patrick Leigh-Fermor, in the company of the high-powered producer, the producer's girlfriend and a lot of unstable actors who drank vodka for breakfast.

Huston himself often said he was not interested in attempts to search his work for the continuing themes that separate the films of true artists from those of merely successful craftsmen. This is a particularly European way of looking at movies and a perfectly reasonable way to look at the work of directors on the order of Bergman and Buñuel.

Yet Huston was never that sort of film maker. His films don't begin with ideas. He was right to remain aloof from the kind of self-analysis that eventually paralyzed Nicholas Ray as a movie maker and inflated Joseph Losey's ambitions. Huston's most fully realized movies have their bases in character and situation, out of which come the themes that we, in turn, can recognize as we wish.

Whatever its actual source, the characteristic Huston film appears to have had its origins in a tale told late in the evening, in a convivial, Conradian gathering of friends who want to be amused and astonished by some aspect of human experience that has never before occurred to them. More often than not, the people in Huston's films wind up losers.

This is less a view of life than an attribute of the ironic narrative that most engaged Huston's sympathies, from "The Maltese Falcon" to "Prizzi's Honor," with stops along the way



The film maker directs Shikha Caine during the shooting of "The Man Who Would Be King" (1975).

for "Beat the Devil" (1954), "Reflections in a Golden Eye" (1967), "Fat City" and "The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean" (both made in 1972 and both vastly underrated when they came out), and the superlative Kipling adaptation, "The Man Who Would Be King" (1975).

"The Maltese Falcon," even after it's been colored predominantly blue, remains a classic of the black-and-white cinema, as funny and sharp today as it ever was. "Reflections in a Golden Eye" contains one of Marlon Brando's most selfless performances, in which the actor seems to loathe himself as much as the character he's playing. In "Fat City" Huston examines the underbelly of Sacramento, Calif., with the same measured curiosity he devotes to the far more exotic locations of the great "African Queen" (1952), which, incidentally, has a most satisfyingly sentimental ending, and "The Man Who Would Be King."

Not that Huston's earlier films

stand up as well as one remembers them. "The Asphalt Jungle" (1950) has a wittily wicked performance by Louis Calhern and an affectingly sweet one by Marilyn Monroe, but in

John Huston's career was as long-lived and shapely as his movies — and as full of exuberant spirits.

Sterling Hayden it has a big empty space in the middle of it. "Beat the Devil" always seems as if it's going to be nuttier than it ever becomes.

Instead of themes, Huston's work is spectacularly marked by performances that rank among his actors' best. Walter Huston, without his

teeth, in "Sierra Madre," Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn in "The African Queen," Clark Gable, Marilyn Monroe and Montgomery Clift in "The Misfits," Audie Murphy in "The Red Badge of Courage," Sean Connery and Michael Caine in "The Man Who Would Be King," Jack Nicholson, Kathleen Turner and William Hickey in "Prizzi's Honor," and Albert Finney in "Under the Volcano," possibly the most complex and terrifying performance of a terminal drunk ever seen on the screen.

A sense of generosity underlines Huston's films, in his treatment of (and in the material he gave to) his actors, and in the attention he paid to the work of the remarkable variety of writers whose novels, plays and stories he served. Huston represented Hollywood eclecticism at its most enlightened. Whether the source material was by Dashiell Hammett, Carson McCullers, Tennessee Williams, Richard Condon or Rudyard Kipling, he never cut it down to fit the screen, but enlarged the screen, as much as possible, to fit it. □

In Zydeco, the Accordion Is the Life of the Party

Buckwheat Zydeco is spearheading the move of hybrid Creole dance music into rock venues.

By ROBERT PALMER

In Ann Allen Savoy's book "Cajun Music: A Reflection of a People" (Bluebird Press, Eunice, La., 1984), Bois Sec Ardoin, an accordion player from Louisiana, contributed a vivid account of the rural house parties where zydeco music was born. "If the house was small, we'd make a platform of boards all around the outside of the house for a dance floor," he recalled. "There would be an accordion and a triangle, or maybe just two fiddles, old dances like they used to do. They'd play all night. If the dance was inside, we'd take all the furniture out of the rooms and put planks around the walls, like benches."

Young men would ride horses to outlying farms bringing invitations to the dances. Mr. Ardoin added. It wasn't unusual for dancers to ride for miles to get to a promising house party. That determination to party, characteristic of people who work hard and play even harder, is the driving force behind zydeco, the hy-

brid dance music of Louisiana's French-speaking black Creoles. And it undoubtedly is a factor in zydeco's burgeoning popularity. Buckwheat Zydeco's new album, "On a Night Like This" (Island 90622; LP, cassette, compact disk), is spearheading zydeco's move from the dance halls and folk festivals into rock venues, and on to major record labels. Bands like New York's Lucky Seven, whose first album is "Get Lucky" (i.e. Records; LP), are bringing zydeco to rock clubs across America and in Europe.

The accordionist Rockin' Dopsie once defined zydeco as "a little jazz, a little blues, a little French and a little rhythm and blues, all mixed together," but the exact recipe remains elusive. For that matter, so does the term zydeco. There is a generally accepted explanation: The Cajun tune "Les Haricots Est Pas Salés," roughly translated "the snap beans are not salty," became so popular among French-speaking blacks that the first part of the title, "Les Haricots," was corrupted in slang usage to "zydeco" and applied as a generic label to the music itself. Such explanations, while logical, are not terribly illuminating. Like "jazz" or "boogie," "zydeco" has meaning only in relation to the music it has come to identify. In Louisiana, zydeco usually means having a good time.

Two black musicians — the fiddler Douglas Bellard and the accordionist Amédée Ardoin — were among the first Louisiana Cajuns to make records, back in the 1920's. The forceful, exuberant black Cajun dance bands of the 30's and 40's usually included an accordion, an iron triangle played as percussion, and a distinctive percussive instrument known as the rubboard, essentially a vest of corrugated metal which is played washboard-style by the musician who wears it. The coming of electric blues and urban rhythm and blues after World War II eclipsed the popularity of this old-fashioned country dance music among the young, until Clifton Chenier arrived on the scene.

Many rural blacks had left Louisiana for West Coast factory jobs during the war. Clifton Chenier, an accordionist, followed them, taking his rubboard-playing brother Cleveland as his accompanist. By 1955, he was driving back and forth between California and south Louisiana with a full complement of musicians — saxophones, guitar and rhythm instruments in addition to his accordion — and had become popular enough to make records for Chess and Specialty. These early zydeco recordings, preserved on the albums "Bayou Drive" (Japanese Chess, PLP 6035) and "Bayou Blues" (Specialty LP, 2139), capture a furiously rocking band with the energy of youth and the confidence that came from already having reached the top on their particular performing circuit.

Zydeco is adaptive by nature, changing with the times, always ready with a Cajun-inflected version of the latest hits. With its dense tangle of roots and influences from French, country and western, Acadian, African and various Creole sources, the music could hardly be expected to please purists. And the white folk-music purists who embraced the blues in the 60's were partial to the guitar; the accordion was an instrument associated with corny polka bands, with Lawrence Welk, with everything that blues, and "authentic" folk music were not. So while Clifton Chenier's friend Lightnin' Hopkins and other blues musicians worked the lucrative college and coffeehouse circuit, Mr. Chenier and his fellow zydeco performers continued to toil in the black dance halls of Louisiana, east Texas and California.



Stanley (Buckwheat) Dural of the group Buckwheat Zydeco

In the 1980's, the tide has turned. At concerts by the Mexican-American rock band Los Lobos, audiences cheer when David Hidalgo puts down his guitar, straps on his accordion and sings two-step dance tunes in Spanish. And musicians like Stanley (Buckwheat) Dural of Buckwheat Zydeco are ready to pick up their accordions and rock.

The accordion may be the only keyboard instrument that requires the player to expend as much physical effort and body English as an electric guitarist. It has a big, brawny sound, but it can also be incisively percussive in the hands of a player like Mr. Dural, who learned from the king of zydeco, Clifton Chenier.

Performance Ratings

BY WILLEMAIN O. CABLE/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

- 1 Sphere of Phobos
- 4 U.S. port of entry in Tex.
- 10 Winter Olympic race, introduced in 1964
- 14 Soothe
- 18 Chevi
- 19 Any buteo
- 20 Cusp
- 21 Hodgepodge
- 22 A for a fisherman; F for a rower
- 24 A for a sorority sister; F for a wrestler
- 26 Magnani, Duse et al.
- 27 Scaling aid
- 29 Pleistocene glacial period
- 30 Geis rid of the fuzz
- 31 Lugs
- 32 Takes in altogether before costs
- 33 Golly!
- 34 Reef polyp
- 35 Schism
- 36 Loss
- 39 Horatio's "morn, in russet"
- 42 Bishop's title in many Eastern churches
- 46 Lotion ingredient
- 47 Rani's robe
- 48 Crash into
- 49 Gaseous refrigerator
- 50 Zero
- 51 A for Ellery Queen; F for a piano mover
- 56 W.W. II amphibious vessel
- 57 Fun chaser
- 60 Separated
- 61 Realities
- 63 Then in Amiens
- 64 Wrangle
- 65 Discontinue
- 66 Go through a sentence
- 68 Austen and Flaubert heroines
- 69 Brought a cutthroat to net
- 72 Words with king and mode
- 73 A for Pete Rose; F for a disk jockey
- 76 Shaft lining
- 77 Treasure
- 79 Crave
- 80 Home of Iowa State U.
- 81 Hexagonal crystalline particles
- 82 Balanced

DOWN

- 1 Outburst
- 2 As expected
- 3 Boudoir wear
- 4 Dumbarton Oaks, e.g.
- 5 Advances
- 6 Go before and lead
- 7 Airport abbr.
- 8 Shipping harbor
- 9 In revolution
- 10 Capital of Nigeria
- 11 Informed of
- 12 Carch
- 13 A for a professor's class; F for a bank teller
- 16 Vassal
- 17 Loaded veins
- 18 Mordant for Durer or Hogarth
- 23 Jerome of the Met
- 25 Sacred painting or mosaic
- 28 Psychic affinity
- 31 Bracer
- 32 Western U.S. pasture grass
- 34 Factor in gem pricing

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- 36 Canine tooth
- 37 Inter-
- 38 A for Mr. Dickens; F for Pinocchio
- 39 Japanese merchant vessels
- 40 Weight lifter
- 41 Colbert, e.g.
- 43 A for Ethel Merman; F for an inebriate
- 44 Nonsense
- 45 Aardvark's diet
- 47 Point maker
- 48 Savage
- 52 Buddhist principle of causality
- 53 "Pomp and Circumstance" man
- 54 Quench
- 55 Old war horses
- 58 Foreman floorer in 1974
- 59 Parisian's frozen dessert
- 62 Manipulate
- 64 Better
- 65 Proserpina's mother
- 66 Slugger
- 67 Winfield
- 67 Royal name in Norway
- 68 Stretches one's where-withal
- 69 Kind of nose
- 70 Putter, for one
- 71 Salamander
- 74 Some criminal trials
- 75 Tanned
- 78 Not abridged
- 81 Glistening
- 83 Victims of some sharks
- 84 Ginger
- 85 City S of Fort Lauderdale
- 86 Risked obesity
- 87 Husk
- 89 Algerian
- 91 Puckers
- 92 Rose-petal product
- 93 Cumberland Gap guide
- 94 Struck
- 95 Assumed a false identity
- 96 Noble's outflow
- 97 American portrait painter
- 98 Gambique, for one
- 99 Peak in N.M.
- 101 Moistureless
- 102 Balzac's "Le Goriot"
- 104 Initial for Triton
- 106 Nov. follower

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For Children: A Fair Chance

Stop Wasting Lives, and Money

On Tuesday, a committee of business executives will publish a finding that could, over the next 16 years, change urban America. After decades of disappointment with anti-poverty programs, society is discovering that it knows how to do something that works:

Concentrate on helping poor children in their earliest months and years of life.

The business leaders, who joined with educators on a Committee for Economic Development research panel, are not usually aroused by issues like prenatal health or enriched pre-school education. But now they are; something's stirring in the political underbrush.

With presidential candidates already attracted to children's issues, this could be the season to seize the moment.

Save Three Children

Social welfare strategies have rolled in like waves. First it was housing, then services like social workers and clinics, then income strategies. None turned out to conquer poverty. Early childhood intervention won't do that, either. But instinct and social science affirm its powerful promise.

Cost-Effective Programs

WIC: Food for Women, Infants, Children

Reduces infant mortality, increases birthweight. Participation: only a third of those eligible.

\$1 spent on prenatal portion can save \$3 in short-term hospital costs.

Prenatal Care

Increases birthweight and reduces premature births in mothers who otherwise forgo prenatal care in the first trimester.

\$1 investment saves \$3.38 in the cost of care for low birthweight infants.

Medicaid

Reduces neonatal and infant illness and abnormalities through Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Services. In 1986, 2.1 million were screened.

\$1 spent on comprehensive prenatal care for Medicaid recipients saves \$2 in first-year care.

Childhood Immunization

Reduces rubella, mumps, measles, polio, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis. In 1983 more than 3.4 million children were immunized under the program.

\$1 spent on childhood immunization saves \$10 in later medical costs.

Preschool Education

Increases school success and employability and reduces dependence. Only 20 percent of those eligible participate in Head Start.

\$1 spent on preschool education can save \$4.75 in later social costs.

Source: House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families

Consider the famous Perry Preschool Project in Ypsilanti, Mich. In the early 1960's, it began offering preschool to 3-year-olds from poor homes and with below-average I.Q.'s.

In a rare long-term study, researchers followed 123 children until their 19th birthdays. They did remarkably well. They graduated from high school and went on to jobs or more education at twice the rate of children without the additional early schooling. They also had fewer arrests, detentions and teen-age pregnancies.

A year or two of early schooling so enhanced the children's confidence and sense of control that, as the researchers reported, their "better performance is visible to everyone."

All the more reason not to wait until a child is 3 or 4 years old. Why not start with prenatal care for

frightened mothers, often children themselves? Why not provide classes in basic skills for fathers? An array of such services could save three children at once: The teen-age mother, her baby and the child she is persuaded to defer at least until she has finished school and gained both maturity and job skills.

Spend Where It Counts

Americans are generous about social welfare when they know it works, as with Head Start or food stamps. But they have learned to feel for their wallets when experts talk grandly about new schemes. Why should they react differently to early childhood intervention? Because it is known to work.

Strong evidence comes from the Perry Project. It cost \$4,818 per child in 1981 dollars. But Ypsilanti recovered \$3,100 almost immediately; the preschoolers required less remedial education and services. Other dividends have mounted as the years pass.

Another kind of arithmetic shows that early childhood intervention pays off. There were 240,000 low birthweight babies born in 1984. Hospital costs during the newborn period averaged \$20,000. Complete prenatal and maternity care would have averaged about \$3,500 — and probably would have produced healthier babies.

Experimental programs are already under way in several cities. One of the most ambitious is the Beethoven Project in Chicago's Robert Taylor Homes, the largest public housing project in the world. The program provides prenatal care and parenting education for expectant mothers, and eventually will offer developmental programs for infants and toddlers as well.

The idea is to deliver to the nearby Beethoven Elementary School in 1992 a class of kindergarten boys and girls physically, mentally, emotionally ready for school. If the experiment proves out, it will vindicate the conviction of the Committee for Economic Development panel that "improving the prospects for disadvantaged children is not an expense but an excellent investment."

From Abortion to Consensus

Attitudes about children have changed dramatically in the 15 years since then-President Nixon denounced then-Senator Mondale's developmental day care bill as something like Godless communism. Now, it's possible to identify and energize a potential coalition on behalf of early childhood intervention.

The issue engages basic and volatile issues like the sanctity of the family and parents' right to raise their children by their own best lights. Now, black churches have mobilized to help young women deal with illegitimate babies and minority parents respond to voluntary programs. Teen-age mothers need and want all the help they can get.

People on both sides of the abortion debate who care about family values join comfortably to promote early childhood measures. For instance, Representative Henry Hyde, the Illinois Republican who is a leader of the pro-life movement, sponsors legislation to give Federal health insurance to poor pregnant women.

Several Presidential hopefuls press for early childhood measures; New York City is already developing a program for school at 4. In Congress, the relevant Senate and House committees will conduct a rare joint hearing this week to consider early childhood legislation. Such a consensus is promising. To help children when help does the most good is an idea any citizen can appreciate. Likewise, the consequences of not helping children who lack a fair chance are also obvious.

Imagine a baby girl born into inner-city poverty today, to a teen-age mother. With an early childhood program, she'd be more likely to be born healthy; her mother could give her better care; and early schooling would enlarge her self-confidence. In 16 years, she'd probably be starting her last year in high school and have ambitions for the future. Without such a program, she's all too likely to have something else: a baby. And the heavy cycle will start again.

Letters

How to Tell a Manufacturer From a Writer

To the Editor:

Articles in your newspaper and other publications have described the ineane effort by the Internal Revenue Service to impose the "uniform capitalization rules" of the recent tax bill on authors.

The new rules — I was considerably involved in writing them — were designed to provide a better matching of income and expenses of manufacturing property. This produces a more accurate measure of a manufacturer's taxable income. It is highly technical, but accountants can agree on how to do it. In essence, it involves an "income forecast" where there are large numbers — there being laws of large numbers. A book, by contrast, is a one-time event, the science of which is but little advanced. The numbers are unpredictable.

An example: In 1963, Nathan Glazer and I published "Beyond the Melting Pot," a study of New York ethnic groups. From Oscar Handlin's review in The New York Times, we would have had grounds to expect no royalties whatever. And yet, 24 years later, the book is still in print, having sold some 350,000 copies and earned this author some \$20,000. If the rule in question had been in effect a quarter-century ago, Nathan Glazer and I would surely be in court, if not in jail.

Unfortunately, press accounts keep referring to the new rule as a "law." Thus Newsweek: a "small footnote buried in 878 pages of tax legislation." Not so. It is a footnote in the conference committee report on the bill that thereafter became law. I was a member of the conference committee. I do not ever recall the subject's having been raised, nor does any senator or representative with whom I've talked. My best guess is that staff members wrote it into the report thinking it was already law and not knowing that the redoubtable Arthur T. Hadley had taken the I.R.S. to court on the issue and had won. It is not law, and must not be construed as law.

It would help if the Secretary of the Treasury would say as much. Anthony Trollope faced a not dissimilar situation in his time and pronounced: "Take away from English authors their copyrights, and you would very soon take away from England her authors." And then there are the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes: "The

power to tax is the power to destroy." Let us get this nonsense over quickly. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, U.S. Senator from New York, Washington, Aug. 26, 1987

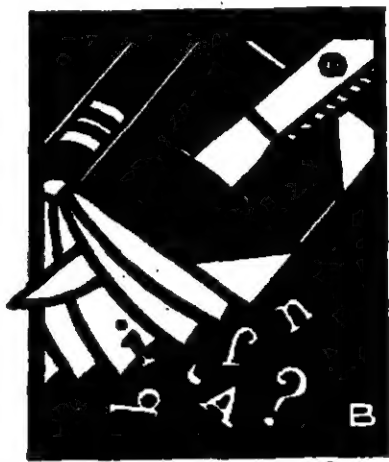
Forever Waiting

To the Editor:

Without immediate correction, the 1986 Tax Reform Act will murder scholarly writing and serious music composition in this country. Beguiled by some rare exceptional figures, the tax framers have wildly assumed that writing books (or symphonies or operas) is regularly profitable, a simple investment that can be expected to make money. Far from it! There's little or no profit in scholarly biography, historical research, or profound musical works of enduring value.

Your admirable articles (Washington Talk page, Aug. 24, and Tax Watch column, Business Day, Aug. 25) noted the \$7,900 median annual income for writers and their inescapable working expenses for photocopying, research trips, typewriter repairs or replacement. Opera collaborators need years of work, mountainous copying costs, yet may wait forever for a performance (to say nothing of profitability).

Writers and composers have been able to anticipate some tax relief,



meanwhile moonlighting to pay for rent, children's shoes, bread-and-margarine. If they now must solely rely on future profit, these dedicated

souls are simply going to choke off their significant time-consuming projects and leave the world to the Beastie Boys. VAIL READ, Manchester, Mass., Aug. 26, 1987

Art Is Not Capitalism

To the Editor:

Besides writers and taxes, what about fine artists — painters and sculptors — whose materials, supplies and studio space are so costly? Even under the old tax laws, we had problems with the Internal Revenue Service in claiming these expenses in years when income from the sale of art work was low.

My teaching job as a professor of art at Pratt Institute (as well as my wife's work) supports not only our family, but also my art work. Most artists I know have to have other jobs.

I have been audited by the I.R.S. four times. Most artists I know have been audited more than once; most other people I know have never been.

Art is not capitalism. It is civilization. How about some support from our Government? HERBERT BEERMAN, Brooklyn, Aug. 24, 1987

Heartbreaking Business

To the Editor:

James M. Cain, author of "The Postman Always Rings Twice" and other hard-boiled thrillers, argued in a July 1946 issue of Screen Writer that what a writer creates is property, which if sold, should be treated as a capital gain, not just income.

He backed this argument by saying what every writer (and composer and painter) knows: "that he has just so many of these ova in his belly, and indeed he is never sure that the latest one he produced will not be his last; it is a special, peculiar heartbreaking business, wherein one work, done at great labor, time and expense may bring almost no return, while another done with comparative ease may be a gold mine and may, more importantly, be the only gold mine the writer ever sees."

"And any big sale," Cain added at that point, "even with top writers, is so unusual that it may be repeated only once or twice during their lives." LINDA STEWART, New York, Aug. 28, 1987

A Donnish Radical Of India's Fateful Days

To the Editor:

As one who lived through those fateful days of the 1947 partition of India, I was interested to read Robert Trumbull's memories of them (Aug. 30). The M.N. Roy he refers to was founder of the Radical Humanist Party, an elitist group that had no mass base and consequently no effect on the country's political movements. After Roy's death, his party just died out.

Roy began his political life as a Communist and was part of the Kremlin power structure during the times of Lenin and Stalin. He was sent by the Kremlin to organize the revolution in China in the earliest days, but was recalled because he botched his mission. Instead of returning to Moscow, where he certainly would have been purged, he secretly returned to India and was picked up by the British Indian police, who had been keeping track of him.

Along with some Indians and two English Communists, Spratt and Bradley, Roy was tried for "conspiracy to wage war against the King" and sent to prison for six years. After his release, he founded his party and took on the role of a political philosopher, and as such was critical of all the current political parties, including his former Communist friends.

Roy was an entertaining raconteur of his Moscow life among his close admirers, and his American wife, Ellen, was a charming hostess. The Indian nationalist movement was always very suspicious of him because of his European connections.

As later events proved, he was a poor political activist but he would have made an excellent university don. D. C. BHATTACHARJI, East Brunswick, N.J., Aug. 15, 1987

Constitution May Not Do Much for Israel

To the Editor:

"Will Israel Finally Get a Constitution?" your headline asks (Week in Review, Aug. 16). Judging from the constitutional development of countries that part of the world, the answer is that it makes no great difference. What matters is the type of society the constitution envisions.

Most states of the region have modern constitutions with provisions for separate executive, legislative and judicial powers, as well as guaranteed basic freedoms and rights. But with the exception of Turkey, none have succeeded in achieving the separation of church and state.

Instead, and at best, a regime of autocratic communities with their own clerical courts and canon laws comprehends a major segment of private law (domestic relations, inheritance, religious trusts and personal status matters generally), a regime whose consummate form contributed to a decade of fratricidal conflict in Lebanon. At worst the alternative to a secular state is the revival of a medieval theocracy, as in Iran today.

Without the separation of church and state, there is no guarantee that Israel, even with a modern constitution, would fare any better.

Egypt has had a developed legal culture since the turn of the century and contributed greatly to the modernization of civil law in the entire region. Yet the challenge from fundamentalist groups has been growing, not diminishing. The United Arab Emirates has had since 1971 an admirably written federal-type constitution, with a bill of rights. However, with the notion of Islam as state religion and source of legislation imbedded in the constitution, the courts are constrained to insure that no act or transaction contra-

venes the basic tenets of the 1,000-year-old revealed law.

For the framers of a constitution for Israel, separation of church and state would, on the one hand, do away with the Jewish religious rationale for the state and would lead instead to a secular society — something the Palestinians have repeatedly called for. Continued adherence, on the other hand, to the notion of a religiously oriented society, cognizant of the traditional rights of the various religious communities, would only perpetuate the old Ottoman system, erode any constitutional concepts of freedom and equality for all, and in the end obstruct evolution of a common rule of law. GEORGE N. SPEIR, Chevy Chase, Md., Aug. 19, 1987

The writer specializes in laws and legal systems of the Middle East.

Finding Amoebiasis

To the Editor:

Dr. Louis Parrish's letter (Aug. 23) about the resurgence of protozoal infection and its relation to acquired immune deficiency syndrome could also help to explain the prevalence of AIDS in Africa, where amoebiasis is extremely common, as it is in many countries with tropical climate. I recall that when I was working as a physician in Israel we routinely had stool examinations of every patient.

In the United States, the routine is a urinary test only. In view of the possible connection with AIDS, it might be important to introduce stool examination as a regular medical procedure for both diagnostic and epidemiological reasons. YEHUDA NIR, M.D., Assoc. Prof., Cornell Medical College, New York, Aug. 25, 1987

In Long Run, Biggest Soviet Worries Will Come From the East

To the Editor:

"Kicking the Cold War Habit" (editorial, Aug. 10) was a long-overdue breath of fresh air. Of course, as you say, "Soviet military capabilities demand counterbalance and vigilance." However, we have deprived ourselves for too long of a realistic evaluation of other geopolitical problems faced by the Soviet Union, which have nothing to do with United States-Soviet relations or confrontations.

In a news analysis Aug. 7, you noted, "The Soviet Union, with a large Moslem population of its own, is concerned about the appeal within its borders of Iranian-style Islamic fundamentalism." You quoted an Arab diplomat, who said that Soviet leaders "want to protect against the day when the Islamic revolution in Iran becomes exportable and threatens to spread through the Moslem population of the Soviet Union." And the next day, a news item on the continuing Soviet-Chinese talks about the 4,650-mile border separating these two Communist — and anything but

monolithic — nations, referred to disputes over the Soviet-Chinese border.

Students of the Soviet scene have long realized that while we are living in a period of United States-Soviet confrontation, a kind of nuclear standoff has made war between our two superpowers unlikely. However, the Soviet Union has never lost sight of dangers it will eventually have to face on its southern and eastern borders.

Signs of infection by Islamic fundamentalism have occasionally manifested themselves in Central Asia. There is every reason to assume that the Islamic influence will grow in that area in the future.

In the East, the Chinese giant is just starting to flex its muscles, and one can be certain will eventually insist on

changing the "unequal treaties" forced on China in past centuries, to "equal treaties." Both the Russians and the Chinese know that this day will come, and when you ask the average Russian, he will confirm that he is more concerned with a confrontation in the East than with the United States, though it may take 25, 50 or even 100 years for this to come about.

We have wasted too much time looking exclusively at the "empty half of the glass" in United States-Soviet relations. There are many instances where our interests coincide and where mutual cooperation could be developed to the benefit of our two nations and also for the good of humankind as a whole. WALTER A. SHELTON, White Plains, Aug. 17, 1987



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Back to Earth

When Mathias Rust set his plane down in Red Square last May, the world gasped with amazement — and some admiration. Perhaps it was a prank, perhaps a peace pilgrimage, but surely it was a fine fantasy come true. Now Moscow offers a dose of hard reality: a sentence of four years in a labor camp.

The 19-year-old West German was charged with violation of international flight regulations, illegal entry into the Soviet Union and hooliganism. The last offense prompted the long sentence. Mr. Rust said he had come in peace, hoping to talk with Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The Soviet authorities deemed the apolitical youth a prankster.

But an apolitical past and a longshot peace mission aren't necessarily incompatible. Mr. Rust wouldn't be the first person attracted to the idea of leaping out of the old ruts and making the world over.

No one can say if such a leap is what Mr. Rust intended. Nor can anyone write off a government's concern with the security of its borders or with flight regulations. Indeed, some deem Mr. Rust lucky to have arrived in Red Square alive.

What the labor-camp sentence does do, and firmly, is bring the fantasy that took flight with Mr. Rust squarely down to earth.

Topics of The Times

Refuge Denied

The tiny semipalmated sandpiper that set a long-distance speed record with its four-day flight from Plymouth, Mass., to South America didn't survive to celebrate. It was shot by a hunter in Guyana. Alas, the beach in Plymouth is not much more hospitable.

The sandpiper's record was reported recently by the Manomet Bird Observatory near Plymouth. A year ago, the observatory banded the bird on Plymouth's beach, a place where many shorebirds fatten up on abundant clams and worms for the 2,800-mile hop to South America. The problem is that they make their stop at the height of the beach buggy season.

Brian Harrington, a Manomet biologist who has tracked the migration for 17 years, proposed that Plymouth prohibit beach buggies — fat-tired vehicles that bomb around sandy scenery — on a small section of beach at migration time. The Board of Selectmen, bowing to the beach-buggy crowd, said no.

Then an international group asked that the beach be designated as a link in the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network. That would have no legal force but would at least provide some moral support for the birds. Again the selectmen said no. On the beach that provided refuge for pilgrim colonists, buggies remain free to scare off birds who seek the same.

A Gorbachev Signal on Nicaragua?

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON — In an artful stroke of geopolitical irony, Mikhail S. Gorbachev seems to be presenting President Reagan with a powerful incentive to extricate the United States from the Nicaraguan morass and to advance toward a Central American settlement.

But the President, because of his ideological convictions, either has not read the signal correctly or has chosen not to respond with an immediate diplomatic approach that could start breaking the logjam.

The signal was the dramatic but little noticed announcement in May that the Soviet Union would curtail rather than increase — as requested by Managua — its oil shipments to Nicaragua.

By late August, the curtailment had spawned a severe new crisis in the battered Nicaraguan economy, with the Sandinista regime doubling gasoline prices and further tightening gasoline rationing for private vehicles.

The Minister of Foreign Cooperation, Henry Ruiz, has warned that for Nicaragua "oil is of key strategic importance," adding, "Worst of all, there would be no way to transport what we need for national defense" without oil.

Key Communist officials in Eastern Europe, Managua and Washington are interpreting the oil cutback to mean that the Kremlin, having concluded that the Sandinistas have become an overall political liability, has resolved to begin cutting them off.

Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow Communist Party organization and a Gorbachev ally, privately conveyed that message during a visit to Managua last March.

Moreover, Soviet military assistance to Nicaragua, which the Pentagon says reached a record 20,000 tons of matériel in 1986, would drop sharply if a Central American political settlement were achieved.

As a senior Communist diplomat observed the other day, "If we can drop the Sandinistas, you Americans can drop the contras, and we can go for a negotiated Central American solution."

President Fidel Castro of Cuba, whom the Sandinista leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, visited in Havana in mid-August, is known to share the Soviet desire to see the region stabilized.

In 1985, Mr. Castro told me in Havana that there was no alternative to a Nicaraguan political settlement. He said that while the contras had no chance of success, Cuba had no military means to defend the Sandinistas from a direct United States attack. He said he doubted that Washington wished to cause a bloodbath and said he felt the deadlock must therefore be broken through diplomacy.

Today, the convergence of events may make successful diplomacy possible — if the White House agrees to participate. Even a quick analysis shows the pragmatic reasons behind the Soviet attitude.

First, the Sandinista revolution, in its ninth year, is clearly not a Marxist-Leninist success. Thus, Nicaragua no longer is an inviting strategic investment for the Russians, who these days are much more careful about using their resources.

Second, since Mr. Gorbachev is entering into a new relationship with Washington with the expected agreement on the mutual removal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia, he does not need a potentially confrontational

Tad Szulc often writes on Latin American affairs.



Drawings by Mark Mazur

situation arising in Central America.

The Sandinistas must face the cruel world of the selfish superpowers, as Mr. Castro discovered 25 years ago when Moscow removed its missiles from Cuba to avert an armed confrontation with the United States.

Finally, the curtailment of oil supplies coincides with the peace plan signed Aug. 6 by the Central American presidents, including Mr. Ortega. Apparently irritating the Reagan Administration because it was unexpectedly accepted by Managua, the

plan is the central element in the evolving diplomatic equation.

The plan provides for a cease-fire in Central American conflicts by Nov. 7, along with the implementation of agreements on the cessation of all foreign assistance to rebel movements, amnesty for rebels who lay down their arms, and internal democratization. The broad objective is direct negotiations among all the parties, including the United States, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Given the sterility of its anti-San-

dinista efforts over the last seven years, the White House could profit from constructively responding to the mutual disengagement play implicit in Mr. Gorbachev's move.

As Viron P. Vaky, former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, wisely remarked in the current issue of Foreign Policy, a journal: "The Soviet Union may well have no desire to challenge the U.S. on its own turf; in fact, recent indications, such as the decision to sharply reduce oil shipments to Nicaragua, suggest that Moscow may wish to distance itself from the Sandinistas.... If that is the case, Washington should make it easier for Moscow to disengage, not harder."

President Reagan, however, appears determined to make it harder for everybody to disengage because of his ideological concerns. Thus, he forced out Ambassador Philip C. Habib, his special Central American envoy, for advocating immediate talks with Managua after the unveiling of the peace plan. (The United States broke off direct negotiations with Nicaragua two years ago.)

While the Sandinistas have already made several internal political concessions, President Reagan demands full democratization before a cease-fire, insisting on talks between the Sandinistas and the contras although Managua cannot grant political equality to its foes.

Thus, the United States may be missing a chance to achieve a quick, peaceful solution in Central America. In addition, it may not occur to Mr. Reagan that the wily Mr. Gorbachev is being handed another propaganda victory — just as in Western Europe over the nuclear arms talks.

In There Pitching For Arms Control

By Steve Palay

SEATTLE — As summer winds down, baseball is giving way to football, which reminds one that football, unfortunately, has been the language of the arms-control negotiations.

"Throw-weight," sounds like a football term. So does "SS-20." It's not hard to imagine a football coach saying, "Yeah, we got the throw-weight to beat these guys, and I don't think they can stop our SS-20."

A baseball manager would never be able to get his chewing tobacco around that mouthful.

The hope here is that the language of arms control will be different. If nuclear threat is football, let arms control be baseball.

The comedian George Carlin pointed out the differences between the two sports. Football is blitzing, throwing the bomb, red-dogging, driving into enemy territory — all on the evil-sounding gridiron. Baseball is played in a park, and the big plays are the homer, the bunt and the incredibly friendly "sacrifice fly."

Of course, baseball has its risks, but getting "beamed" sounds so much better than a "blind-side tackle."

What's worrisome is when arms negotiators use football terms, saying that the Russians are trying an "end run" at the bargaining table.

Steve Palay, a writer, is both a baseball and arms control fan.

An end run sounds very final. One has to dig in and stop an end run. One has to do everything necessary to hold one's position.

Baseball doesn't have end runs. Baseball has the "curve ball." If someone throws you a curve at the bargaining table, you don't go to the trenches. You merely shrug it off. You have three strikes before you're out, three outs in an inning and nine innings to play. One curve ball will not change the game.

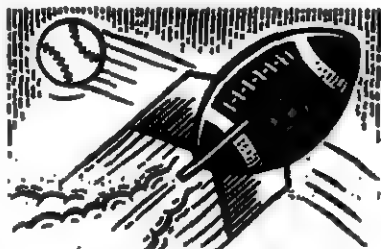
The arms control season is a long one. Negotiators ply their trade day after day, just as baseball players do, so they always have to be "heads up," with their eyes on the ultimate objective. If you're going to play heads-up arms control, you should be wearing a cap, not a heavy helmet.

Helmet-wearing negotiators will talk of "hammering out" an agreement. They might even believe in grinding out "three yards and a cloud of nuclear dust."

Cap-wearing negotiators know better than to hammer at agreements. Their purpose is simply to advance the agreement to the next base, until they can bring it home.

The caps will hit behind the runner, bunt and know when to sacrifice. They will not dream of calling a superpower sweep to win the game.

Arms control is not won; it is played. And going into "extra innings" sounds so much better than "sudden death."



ESSAY | William Safire

The Constitution's Flaw

WASHINGTON — I want to be a delegate to the next Constitutional Convention (Con Con II). Here's my platform: amend the Constitution to make it possible for naturalized citizens to become President or Vice President of the United States.

The present, blatantly discriminatory eligibility clause is a blot on the national escutcheon and an anachronistic offense to conscience. "No Person except a natural born Citizen," reads Article II, Sec. 2, "or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President."

Who slipped in that nativist bigotry at the convention whose 200th anniversary we mark this month? The original intent of the Framers is, as

ney in 1968) because it casts a shadow across any candidacy: if elected, the President-elect would surely face a challenge on the born-abroad impediment in the Supreme Court.

That means Minnesota Senator Rudy Boschwitz is blocked from advancement because he was born in Berlin, and Connecticut's Senator Lowell Weicker because he was born (of American parents) in Paris. New Hampshire Governor John Sununu, whose U.S. parents were in Havana when he was born, and Vermont's Governor Madeleine Kunin, born in Zurich and naturalized 40 years ago, can forget about higher office.

Other citizens distinguished in their fields silently bridle at their political limitation. The economist and former Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith

The Framers were xenophobic.

is out as a potential President because he's from Canada; Henry Kissinger, under whom two U.S. Presidents served, is from Germany, and Felix Rohatyn, financial savior of New York, is from Austria. My newly-retired colleague, James Reston, could never entertain secret dreams of power because he was born in Scotland, and my new Op-Ed Page colleague, A. M. Rosenthal, cannot occupy Lincoln's bedroom because he came from Canada. (My other columnist sidekicks and I are constitutionally clean but do not expect lightning to strike.)

Why do we allow Jay's outmoded suspicion to dry up our talent pool and insult our most valuable imports? A reasonable residency requirement is understandable, as is the same 35-year age requirement that applies to Senators, and we were wise to limit service in the Presidency to two terms. But the dead hand of the present should not lay on the future: let tomorrow's people decide who they want to be their President. Place of birth should no longer be a barrier.

A few years ago, Senator Eagleton dropped a bill in the hopper to amend the Constitution: "A person who is a naturalized citizen of the United States and who is otherwise eligible to hold the office of President or Vice President shall be eligible to hold such offices after being a United States citizen for eleven years."

The proposed resolution died in committee, demonstrating that the Congress is loath to rise above nativism on this issue. The other route provided by the Framers to change the Constitution is through the states and a new convention. On to Con Con III!!

The "natural born" phrase unfairly burdens children of Americans born abroad (as it did Gov. George Rom-

ABROAD AT HOME | Anthony Lewis

Bork on Liberty

BOSTON — In 1923 the Supreme Court held unconstitutional a Nebraska law, passed in a surge of nativist emotion after World War I, that made it a crime to teach foreign languages to young children. The Court reversed the conviction of a teacher for teaching German.

Two years later the Court struck down an Oregon statute that outlawed private and parochial schools, requiring all children to go to public schools. The Court said the state could not "standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public teachers only."

Those decisions were based on the clause of the 14th Amendment that says a state may not deprive anyone of "liberty" without "due process of law." The theme of those and later cases was that the protected "liberty" includes a degree of autonomy for individuals and families: an integrity that the state cannot invade unless it can show a pressing justification.

Judge Robert Bork believes that all those cases, going back 60 years and more, were wrongly decided. There is no way, he argues, that the Supreme Court can properly give substantive meaning to an idea as broad as liberty — so the Court should not enforce that concept in the 14th Amendment.

The personal liberty cases are an important example of how Judge Bork differs from the prevailing constitutional tradition. They also show how profoundly he disagrees with the great recent conservative justices known for urging "judicial restraint," such as Felix Frankfurter and John Marshall Harlan.

Justices Frankfurter and Harlan were uneasy at the idea of judges deciding what kind of "liberty" was protected by the Constitution — un-

Against the Frankfurter, Harlan view.

easy at the power that gave them. But in the end they saw no way to escape the duty. That was clear when Justice Harlan, in 1961, confronted a Connecticut law that made it a crime for married couples to use contraceptives.

"This enactment," Justice Harlan wrote, "involves what, by common understanding throughout the English-speaking world, must be granted to be a most fundamental aspect of 'liberty,' the privacy of the home in its most basic sense.... He concluded that it was unconstitutional for the state to 'intrude upon the most intimate details of the marital relation with the full power of the criminal law.'"

In 1965 the Supreme Court held the Connecticut birth control law unconstitutional. Judge Bork has made that decision a particular target. He has attacked it repeatedly, calling it among other things "unprincipled." Whenever people claim a right to some liberty, he wrote in 1971, there is a clash between their "gratification" and the state's desire to regulate. A court cannot weigh the claims except in terms of "its own values" — and that is impermissible. By way of example, he said there was no difference between the claim of marital privacy in the Connecticut case and an electric company's desire to be freed from pollution regulations.

In contrast, Justice Harlan said that the Court had to give meaning to the

liberty clause of the 14th Amendment by balancing "the demands of organized society" and the recognition that this country was "built upon postulates of respect for the liberty of the individual." The Court has had to strike that balance again and again, in changing conditions. "That tradition is a living thing.... No formula could serve as a substitute, in this area, for judgment and restraint."

There is good reason to think that the Framers of the 14th Amendment saw it in those terms. A principal figure in its adoption, Senator Jacob Howard, said its "great object" was to make the states respect individual rights such as those in the first eight amendments. But not only those; he said, for the rights "are not and cannot be fully defined."

Judge Bork's views also divide him from a law teacher whose call for "neutral principles" in constitutional adjudication he has used as a model: Prof. Herbert Wechsler of the Columbia Law School. Professor Wechsler, when I asked him about Judge Bork's view of the 1923 and 1925 cases, said "it was in the interest of the nation that they were decided as they were."

"We have been fortunate," Professor Wechsler said, "to have a last-ditch defense of autonomy and freedom in the Supreme Court, with its methods of legal analysis. That is the great advantage of the American polity."

"In all the things Judge Bork has written I've never seen any recognition on his part that the open-ended language of the 14th Amendment was not simply a way of describing the admission of Negroes to the polity but was understood to be a broad reference to freedoms, I think, that means it is legitimate for judges, within their realm of duty, to articulate untouchable areas of autonomy or freedom."



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The New York Times

South Korea's Politics of Prosperity

How Seoul's economic miracle created a crisis of confrontation.

By SUSAN CHIRA

SEUL. When thousands of South Koreans defied thousands of riot police in June during protests calling for democracy, Kim Jung Ryu was there. The 30-year-old banker said that while he feared he would suffer reprisals, he was tired of waiting for his country's political system to catch up with its rapid economic development.

"In 1960, the economy was the first problem, and the political situation was the second problem," he said. "But if a man gets food, the second step is that he thinks about spiritual satisfaction" — and that, he said, included politics.

Once the June demonstrations forced the Government of President Chun Doo Hwan to announce democratic reforms, thousands of workers — whose demands for a greater share of their country's economic gains had always been harshly suppressed — felt free to join in. Now they are calling for free unions and higher wages in a wave of strikes that are rocking the nation.

"Our complaints are exploding — they haven't been heard in 40 years," said a striking worker at the Kia Motors Plant in the industrial city of Changwon, speaking loudly to be heard over the protest songs blaring from the factory.

South Korea may never be the same after this summer of protest. For most of the past four decades, its citizens have endured military-backed, authoritarian regimes that crushed any challenge. Now, the whole nation seems to have come together to protest — not only students, who have led demonstrations the past, but also ordinary citizens, middle-class employees, housewives, religious groups and now workers.

Ask these people why they are acting now, and many point to political issues — a long-nursed, deeply felt hatred of the Government that exploded after President Chun reneged on an earlier promise of electoral reform and instead hand-picked a successor on June 10. But underlying the political motivations are the economic forces that have transformed South Korea from a poor farming nation into an emerging industrial power in little more than 30 years.

With more money, many South Koreans have been able to turn their thoughts from survival to political freedom — or, as in the case of workers, to yearn for more of a share in the rewards of economic growth. With greater prosperity have come greater literacy, more freedom to travel, widespread ownership of television sets — all of which have heightened political awareness. And as the nation's economy grows larger and more complex, the Government is feeling pressure to exert less economic control.

South Korea's upheaval poses questions whose answers are crucial to the nation's future and to that of the region's other emerging economic "tigers" — Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong: Does economic prosperity force political change? And does an increasingly sophisticated economy need a democratic political system to flourish?

"It's no accident that everyone came out into the streets just as Korea had its biggest economic boom in five years," said Scott E. Kalb, an investment banker who first came to South Korea 10 years ago on a fellowship from the United States and who now works here. The more the standard of living improves, the more sophisticated the populace becomes, the more they demand a political system that matches their economic status. This was not a revolution so much as a realization of their status."

That status has undergone breathtaking changes since the Korean War left much of the country in ruins 34 years ago. Per capita gross national product soared to \$2,296 last year, from \$87 in 1962. In 1970, 6.4 percent of Korean households owned televisions. A decade later, 86.7 percent did. Through much of the economic miracle, the Government nurtured and directed growth, using low-interest loans and tax breaks to steer entrepreneurs into export-oriented industries. The focus on construction, shipbuilding, steel, electronics and autos has helped South Korea rise above regional rivals like Taiwan and challenge Japan and America.

The very speed of this growth, however, created strains — raising political expectations of the emerging middle class, eroding a Confucian respect for authority and heightening tensions between South Korea's haves and have-nots. These strains found expression in the torrent of protests that began in the spring.

In the past, during the decades-long

struggle to move away from poverty, the Government told its people that economic progress must come first. Political freedom was a distant second. The authoritarian rule of President Park Chung Hee, which began in 1961, brought increasingly widespread protests that culminated in his assassination in 1979. But for the most part South Koreans seemed to accept his premise.

"Under Park, we were told that the country is divided, we need to live better, and we can't afford the Western type of democracy, that is a luxury of advanced countries," said a wealthy businessman who supported, but did not participate in, the June demonstrations. "There was a cry for democracy, but the Government trained people not to think further than their daily income."

This tolerance for political repression waned as South Korea's economy grew stronger and as dissatisfaction with the current Government

of sociology at Korea University. As families moved from the countryside to the city, their children grew up without the traditional strict allegiance to authority. Now, those children are among the many young students and workers who have been in the forefront of the protests.

As living standards rose, so did expectations. "If you are poor, you just have to engage in everyday life to take care of your family," Professor Lim said. "Now people have more desires. They want to be treated as equals. They want more leisure time. They want to have their children go to college. All these desires relate to the political system, and finally people demand democracy, not only in terms of ideals but in their social, economic and cultural environment."

As students, with the support of the middle class, took to the streets to call for these greater freedoms, workers across South Korea say they have been striking for a fair share of



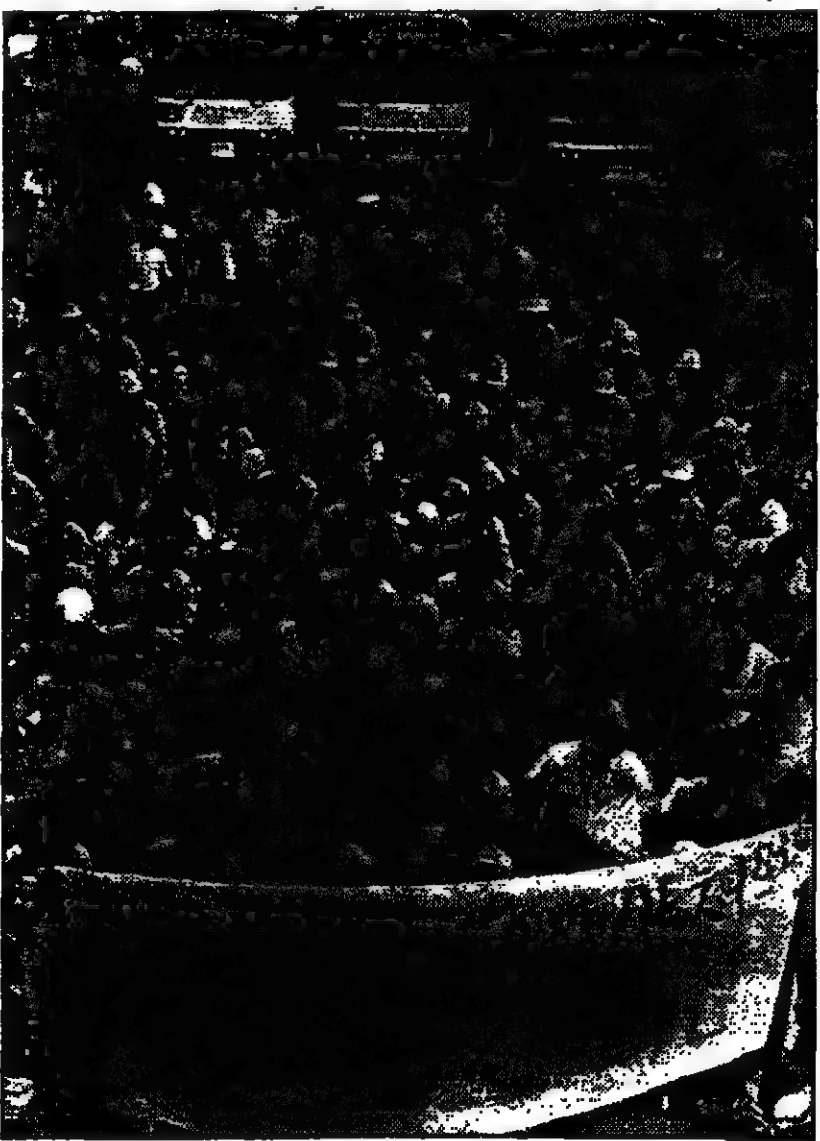
Students flee tear gas bombs during an anti-government protest at Seoul's Yonsei University in May.

deepened. Blemished from the start because of its bloody suppression of an uprising in the southwestern city of Kwangju in 1980, President Chun's regime became even more unpopular as rumors flew of financial scandals and as evidence mounted of systematic torture of opposition figures.

"Park was excessive, but at that time Korea was a poor country and he worked to make our country stronger," said a 49-year-old tailor in the city of Pusan who backed June's student protests though he feared

the rewards of economic growth. "The democratic reforms largely involve the middle class, not the working class," said a 28-year-old textile worker who called herself Miss Kim. "Nothing happened to us — wages, working conditions remained the same. To live is so desperate for us, so these labor protests are erupting."

Workers in South Korea have paid a high price for economic progress. Manufacturing wages average \$1.41 an hour, with female textile workers often earning as little as \$1.25 a month



In August, bus drivers stage a sit-down strike. The placard reads, 'Down with pro-management unions.'

joining in. Mr. Chun's policies, he said, are "a little too drastic."

This change in attitude, scholars here say, in part results from other changes wrought by economic growth. Starting in the 1980's, "we had a more open society," said Lee Phil Sang, chairman of the business department at Korea University in Seoul. "People here knew what was going on in foreign countries through mass communication and free travel. Middle-class people in particular were able to travel abroad. They went to the United States, saw democracy and this formed more pressure to have a better political system."

The rapidity of the economic development also helped to erode some values that had supported authoritarianism, says Lim Hy Sop, a professor

for 12-hour days and seven-day weeks. The average workweek is 57 hours, a figure that many say understates unrecorded forced overtime.

Absolute incomes for workers have risen, but the rate of wage increases has slowed considerably from the dramatic leaps of the Park years. In an effort to beat inflation that nearly crippled the economy in the early 1980's, the Government pressed businesses to hold down wage increases. It also urged business to reinvest rather than funnel the payoff from economic growth directly into raises.

"In Korea, there has been a lot of sacrifice in terms of wages and working conditions," said a 28-year-old Daewoo Motors worker who earns \$575 a month, putting in 12-hour shifts with perhaps two days off a

month. "That kind of problem has come out with this new trend toward democratization." He and other Daewoo workers at a coffee shop near the plant in Bupyeong, not far from Seoul, laughed when a reporter asked if they could afford any of the LeMans cars they turn out for sale in South Korea and the United States.

Again and again, workers in all types of industries said their lives have not gotten better, despite galloping growth. "I don't think things have improved," said a striking worker earning \$400 a month after 10 years with Kia Motors. His feeling is echoed by a 25-year-old textile worker who gave her name as Miss Chung. "Ten years ago, I earned 600 won for an eight-hour day; a few months ago I was earning 4,400 won," she said, citing amounts equivalent to 75 cents and \$5.50, respectively. "But my effective buying power is not better."

When buying power rises, so do expectations. "Nobody is starving to death, and we don't worry about food," said a striking auto-parts worker. "We have a better life, but we have to spend on other things. In the past, we rode bicycles to work. Now, if we ride motorcycles, we must pay for fuel."

Laborers say white-collar employees enjoy comforts they are denied. Statistics indicate that income distribution is more equitable here than in most developing nations, except Taiwan, but many here believe the gap between rich and poor is widening.

Many in the middle class are increasingly able to own apartments, buy cars and hire maids. But these amenities are out-of-reach for most workers. While the gap between white- and blue-collar salaries is narrowing on paper, it is still large: Last year, a production worker earned an average monthly wage of \$291, compared with \$599 for a technical worker and \$876 for a manager, according to the Economic Planning Board.

Behind some of the strikes lie resentments over these differences. "White-collar kids can wear Nike shoes, but blue-collar kids can't afford such expensive shoes," said a worker at the Daewoo Shipyard in the southern island of Jeju, which had a particularly bitter strike. "Our children are treated differently in the Daewoo elementary school — teachers ask them how many 'stripes' their fathers wear on their work helmets," he said, referring to the symbols that indicate rank at the workplace. "So when wives of white collars say, 'Your democratization is too wild,' blue collar wives say, 'Your husband can make money, but mine can't.'"

The labor unrest promises to force changes in the long-term strategies that have guided South Korea's economic growth. The nation can no longer depend on low wages as its chief competitive edge, planners say. It must move from an economy based on low-cost assembly of imported parts toward one that incorporates more advanced technologies and production efficiencies.

What's more, critics charge, the recent clashes are evidence that it is a mistake to give Government planners too much control. The planners held down inflation, they say, but failed to anticipate the depth of resentment their policies would trigger. For the economy to grow from now on, the Government must step back.

"In the 1970's, the economy was so small that it could be controlled by the Government — officials could make detailed plans and detailed instructions," Professor Lee said. "But by the turn of the decade, the economy suddenly was huge, and the Ministry of Finance or the Economic Planning Board could not see the whole economy, although they insisted on controlling everything."

Finally, some here argue, the new economy demands more political and economic freedom to grow. "Unless the country is democratized, you cannot expect free exchange of information, and without that, you can't expect a high degree of creativity," said Ro Chung Hyun, a public administration professor at Yonsei University. "For economic growth itself you need democracy."

For their part, Government planners say it would be misleading to label South Korea as an example of an authoritarian society that has belatedly discovered the importance of a market economy. "When we formulate a policy, we do it without regard to politics," said one senior economic planner, who asked to remain unidentified. Indeed, if South Korea was run politically as an old-fashioned authoritarian state, it was run economically along modern capitalistic lines, by planners with American Ph.D's.

A better comparison is with Japan, where despite some Government planning, the economy has flourished and industries have grown ever more competitive. South Korea will probably continue to use Japan, rather than America, as an economic model.

Nevertheless, a more democratic Government would mean that planners would have to be more accountable to the public and that unpopular measures such as wage controls might have to be given up. "There is a price the economic bureaucracy has to pay for a politically improved system," said the economic planner. "A more open, democratic system breeds in some ways an inevitable inefficiency in the economy."

After years of surmounting so many challenges, South Korea now faces a new one: to continue its spectacular growth while accommodating the urgent demands for democracy and workers' rights. Its success or failure to do so will determine the future of its economic miracle.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

The Cost of Money Is Going Up Again

Interest rates have been creeping up in several sectors and the Federal Reserve, in part to support the dollar, gave in to the pressure by raising the discount rate to 6 percent, from 5½ percent. Since rates were already rising, the Fed move to nudge them further could help to stabilize the dollar — in part by attracting more foreign money into United States securities — without causing an inflationary spurt at home. The move was the first by the new Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, but the immediate reaction was a negative one — stocks continued to drop sharply and the dollar barely moved. That led some analysts to predict that another increase could be in the offing. Banks immediately responded, though, with an increase in their prime rates, to 8½ percent in most cases, and consumer rates are sure to follow. In the credit markets, where traders show their view of the future, bond prices have already dropped sharply and yields are at or near yearly highs. Analysts say the bond price drop is a result of a combination of factors — a strong economy, the fall of the dollar that has led to a pullback of investors from abroad, and the bull stock market, which has siphoned some investments from Government securities.

Stocks dropped below 2,000, just a week after the Dow hit a record 2,722.42, and analysts wondered if the correction is here. Stocks are pulled by the same forces as the credit markets, but equities have been more volatile. The Dow finished the week down 77.97, at 2,561.31.

Leading indicators rose five-tenths of 1 percent in July, another moderate increase. The index, formulated to project future movement of the economy, was helped by higher stock prices and inflation and by more businesses reporting delays in deliveries from suppliers. Unemployment was unchanged in August at 5.9 percent. Factory orders fell two-tenths of 1 percent in July, the first drop in six months, because of a fall in military orders. Spending on new construction fell two-tenths of 1 percent in July, but sales of new homes gained five-tenths of 1 percent.

T. Boone Pickens made his move on Newmont Mining, offering \$5.7 billion through his Ivanhoe Partners company. Mr. Pickens, pictured, already controls 10 percent of Newmont and his \$95-a-share offer was not unexpected. But initial market enthusiasm for the bid waned as investors started to wonder if Mr. Pickens could get that kind of money together. And Newmont and its largest shareholder, Consolidated Gold Fields of London, might resist the bid.

Brazil wants to convert half of its commercial debt into long-term bonds, which it would sell at a 25 to 30 percent discount. That's a unique approach to the usual solution of stretching out payments on loans that are already overdue. But the approach, which would involve \$70 billion in Brazilian debt, requires the approval of the commercial banks, and many said they would not go along because writing down their debt by the



amount of the discount would be disastrous for earnings.

MCI agreed to buy RCA Global, giving it the lead in international telex and data transmission operations. The \$160 million deal also puts MCI ahead of its archrival A.T.&T. in many international areas.

Cray canceled its attempts to develop a new supercomputer because the project had become financially unfeasible. But the project's director, Steve S. Chen, quit, and said he would try to take the project elsewhere. In other computer news, A.T.&T. introduced a desktop computer and a minicomputer that can run on Unix, an operating system developed by A.T.&T. or MS-DOS, which is used in I.B.M. computers.

Limiting stock speculation by investment bankers that also specialize in arranging takeovers has been suggested by an S.E.C. study. The report said there was a huge potential for conflicts of interest in firms that, in one office, do risk arbitrage and, in another office, arrange the deals that make risk arbitrage attractive.

Merck is expecting big profits from its new anticholesterol drug, lovastatin. The drug has just been approved by the F.D.A. as an effective treatment for lowering blood cholesterol, but it could cost as much as \$3,000 a year for some patients.

National Semiconductor agreed to buy Fairchild Semiconductor from Schlumberger for \$122 million in stock and warrants, making National No. 3 among American chip makers. Last year Fujitsu of Japan had agreed to buy Fairchild, but Government officials headed off the deal.

Miscellaneous. Coke is merging its television and movie operations with Tri-Star Pictures, a company that was formed in part with financing from Coke. Asher B. Edelman holds 6.9 percent of Rexham, a packaging materials company weakened by a previous takeover attempt. Rupert Murdoch is selling a 50 percent stake in Harper & Row for \$156 million to William Collins & Sons, a British publisher.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 4, 1987

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Un Elec	18,842,800	23%	+ 1/4
Ohio Ed	15,966,700	21%	+ 1/2
AT&T	12,477,300	32%	+ 1/4
NI Semi	12,419,700	16%	+ 1 1/4
Gen El	11,005,700	53%	- 2 1/2
IBM	10,672,200	160%	- 5 1/4
PG&E	10,558,800	24%	+ 1/4
Hut M	8,109,100	88%	+ 5 1/2
A Exp	7,194,400	35%	- 1/4
El Kadl	6,021,300	95%	- 3 1/4
Phil M	5,455,300	113%	- 2 1/2
Holmn	5,379,800	42%	+ 8 1/4
Exxon	5,190,900	97	- 1
Chrys	5,132,100	43%	- 1 1/4
USX	5,087,300	35	- 2 1/4

Standard & Poor's

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
400 Indust	388.7	370.0	-12.28
20 Transp	286.8	255.4	-8.37
40 Util	118.1	113.3	-2.98
40 Financial	31.7	30.1	-0.63
500 Stocks	332.1	316.5	-10.34

Dow Jones

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
30 Indust	289.4	256.2	-77.97
20 Transp	1072.0	1020.1	-38.59
15 Util	208.9	200.5	-3.49
65 Comb	980.8	932.5	-28.87

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 4, 1987

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Teleph	4,648,100	5%	+ 1 1/4
TexAir	4,314,200	27 1/4	- 5 1/4
Wang	2,519,200	17 1/4	- 1/4
WDigit	2,500,900	23%	- 4 1/4
HmeShp	1,876,200	14%	+ 3/4
EchBay	1,730,000	26%	+ 3/4
Delmed	1,542,700	1%	+ 1/4
NYTimes	1,483,500	43	- 1 1/2
Cusmdx	1,477,300	2%	+ 3/4
BolanPh	1,301,200	48%	+10%

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
544	1,445	2,198	108	101
709	1,274	2,198	240	54

VOLUME

(4 P.M. New York Close)

Total Sales	Last Week	Year To Date
853,886,590	31,153,205	1,153,133,932
Same Per. 1986	839,897,200	23,954,133,932

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

High	Low	Last	Net Change
218.2	218.2	218.2	-4.93
183.7	157.4	157.4	-4.10
78.2	75.7	75.7	-1.71
161.9	155.3	155.3	-4.96
185.5	177.5	177.5	-5.41

New York Stock Exchange

Indust

Transp

Util

Finance

Composite

MARKET DIARY

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Total Issues

New Highs

New Lows

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Total Issues

New Highs

New Lows

VOLUME

(4 P.M. New York Close)

Total Sales	Last Week	Year To Date
84,689,415	2,370,419,000	2,114,400,100
Same Per. 1986	41,305,625	2,114,400,100

Same Per. 1986

Laying the groundwork for the new season

Gardener's Corner/By Walter Frankl

SEPTEMBER is the most important month for gardening activities in this country. After the heat of summer, it marks not the end of the gardening season, but the opening of a new one. Summer vacations are over and for religious Jews, the past year's *shmita* restrictions are coming to an end so everybody who enjoys gardening can use this still rainless but cooler period for all kinds of garden work.

Let's have a look into the different parts of the garden and learn what to do during September.

Ground preparation. Whatever you choose to grow - vegetables, flowers, fruit or ornamental trees, lawns, roses, cactuses, cacti, living fences, rock gardens, kitchen herbs - the first step for everything is the preparation of the ground. Plant life is largely dependent on the condition of the soil, which to be at its best should be friable, well-drained and rich in organic matter.

There are deficiencies in most soils, and the amateur gardener who has to accept whatever is available on the site he has chosen for his home is often faced with the problem of building up the soil structure so that it may yield satisfactory crops.

This is by no means a difficult or expensive job. First of all, most soils need organic matter. Since cow manure, the best of all organic plant-food, is not easily available to most amateur town gardeners, a well-rotted compost is the most suitable substitute.

Every nursery shop and garden centre in the country sells compost in bags of different size and weight. Since the many composts on offer differ in cost and quality, you must make your own tests to find out the most reliable one.

The best compost, however, and the cheapest, is your own, self-produced compost, which is composed of dry weeds, faded flowers, grass clippings, fallen leaves, pine needles, kitchen refuse, etc.

The cow manure or compost should be broadcast evenly over the soil and then dug in with a garden fork (or a spade, if the soil is light and sandy). Then, when preparing the garden beds, raise the soil about 10-12 cm. above ground level. Raised beds are a precaution against possible damage by heavy winter rains.

Owners of container gardens may use the cheapest soil mix, which was popular with amateurs and professionals in Israel long before the newer ingredients such as vermiculite, perlite, peat and tuff hagolan came into fashion. This simple mixture is nothing but a third each of soil from the fields, sand and compost. I myself have used this mixture for decades.

What to plant

Vegetables. I know that many of our readers lack the necessary space for a vegetable plot, but I have always suggested that a few edibles should be planted between the flowers, either for decorative reasons (tomatoes, red and yellow peppers and black eggplants), or just for fun.

It could be fun, for instance, to plant potatoes in buckets, big tins or a large plastic bag. Plant one potato with already visible sprouting buds ("eyes") 10 cm. deep in a container filled with rich soil. Place in a sunny position and water regularly during rainless periods. The harvest should

be ready at the end of December.

Parsley. This universal kitchen herb for daily use should never be missing from even the smallest garden. Seeds are available at every nursery shop. You don't need a garden bed to grow parsley. Indeed, you don't even need a garden. A little box, like the ones used for strawberries, or a medium-sized flower-pot placed on a sunny window-sill are sufficient.



A 17th century etching of parsley, the universal herb.

Parsley has given rise to innumerable sayings, reputed properties and superstitions over the centuries, the one most well-known today being that it is slow in germinating because it goes to the Devil and back so often.

If you soak the seeds in lukewarm water overnight they will germinate quicker, but don't be disappointed if, even with soaking, germination takes a couple of weeks.

Let's learn a bit more about this valuable kitchen herb. "A vegetable of great power for our stock pot" was the way it was described in a popular 17th century herbal.

Until today, parsley is the most common and best known culinary herb. Every chef sprinkles chopped parsley on boiled potatoes and into a meat soup. Why has this plant with its aromatic smell and bitter flavour been so popular down the centuries? Nobody knows exactly, but while the ancient Greeks and Romans did not know that parsley has a high vitamin A and C content, they used it widely as a spice and medicinal herb.

The correct Hebrew name for parsley (*Petroselinum hortense* or *Petroselinum sativum*) is *petroselin*, but they call it *peroshila* or *perushka* in the *shuk*. It can be found growing wild throughout the Mediterranean area. The name derives from the Greek words *petros* - rock and *selinos* - plant. We know three kinds of parsley: the so-called leaf parsley, root parsley and curled parsley.

As we mentioned before, the only problem in planting or sowing vegetables in this country is sufficient garden space. If your space isn't limited you may choose your additional favourites from the following: Peas, broad beans, radishes of all kinds, carrots, dill, celery, onions, garlic, all kinds of cabbages, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli,

kohlrabi, beetroot, leeks and lettuce.

Always keep the beds slightly moist and weed-free. Feed from time to time with a liquid fertilizer ("manure tea").

YOUR FLOWER GARDEN for autumn and spring. September is a perfect planting month not only for vegetables and herbs, but also for flowers. *Nasturtium* (*tropaeolum*, *kova hanazik* in Hebrew) can be planted now with seeds. It comes in three forms: a dwarf bush, a giant climber, or a double (filled) species. All flower in winter and spring in yellow, red, pink or orange. Leaves and flowers can be used for salads, and the seed can be treated like capers for pickles. This is a very decorative, easy-to-grow, all-purpose flower for garden beds, balcony boxes or hanging baskets.

Lysianthus japonicus is a perennial flower from Japan, relatively new to Israel. The plant grows about 25-30 cm. tall and flowers in white, pink or light lilac. There are always several flowers from one stem. When they fade, the plant should be cut down to about 10 cm. from the ground and mulched for winter protection.

Lysianthus will flower again early next summer. I planted some of these "Japanese immigrants" last year and they flowered well in white and pink. They came to life again this summer, but to my surprise, the blooms were all in dark purple. You can buy *lysianthus* at our nurseries for about one shekel a plant.

Marigolds are annuals available now at all Israeli nurseries. Their botanical name is *tagetes*, deriving from the name of an ancient Etruscan divinity. There are tall ones (*tagetes erecta*) and short ones (*tagetes patula*). All bloom in orange, brown or yellow. If planted during September they will last until winter.

Marigolds - *peret meshi* in Hebrew - are self-seeders, and every flower will provide you with many useful seedlings for the spring.

I wouldn't have mentioned this flower specially except for a special reason. Scientists have discovered that marigolds prevent nematode damage to plants and their beneficial effect lasts for two to three years. Because nematodes are not visible parasites, many gardeners are unaware of the damage caused by these microscopic worms. There are many kinds of nematodes. A few feed on stems, leaves or flowers, and there is one that feeds on roots. When this pest is abundant in the soil, roots of fruit trees, vegetables, flowers and field crops are damaged and plants start to wilt.

Since marigolds interplanted with other cultivated plants provide blooms and colour in one season and control nematodes for as much as three seasons, they do double duty and are susceptible to nematode injury. So, plant them around your roses, vegetables and fruit trees. At 50-60 agorot per plant it's well worth it.

Many other annuals are available now. Some will flower in late summer and fall, others will last through the winter. Ask your nurseryman about colour, height, frost resistance and other properties of the plants you want to buy. Try to bring life and colour into your garden until the spring-flowering bulbs take the stage.

Finns stun Israel's hoopsters

Post Sports Staff

Israel's vaunted hopes of making a quick return to the top league of European basketball took a dent last night when the national team sustained a galling defeat at the hands of Finland.

The match, the opening game in the four-nation European B tourney in Bulgaria had looked to be going Israel's way when they rushed out to a 17-2 lead only for the Finns to close to within five points. By the half Israel had again extended the lead to 33-43. They could not however keep up the pressure and went down 106-102.

The result puts enormous pressure on Israel to win both the other games against Bulgaria and Norway to give them a chance of finishing among the top two teams and thus graduating to the top division next year.

Israel's women on the other hand have done considerably better, winning both their opening games in the tourney in West Germany. Having easily disposed of Scotland at the end of last week Israel went on to defeat Belgium 73-54 to give themselves an excellent chance of making it through to the next stage.

Juniors' fine win over Russian pair

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. - Saving three match points on the way, unseeded Israelis Boaz Merenstein and Raviv Weidenfeld on Saturday night upset top-seeded Russians Andrei Cherkasov and Vladimir Petrochenko 6-7, 6-1, 7-6 in the boys' doubles semi-finals of the Canadian Open Junior Championships in Montreal.

Merenstein, 17, and 16-year-old Weidenfeld, meet Indian (India against) Sucha Ali and New Zealand's Brett Stevens in the final of this top-grade meet on the International Tennis Federation's World Junior Ranking Circuit for boys and girls aged 18-and-under.

In a tight match of changing fortunes, the crack Soviet pair led 6-4 in the final-set tie-break, before Merenstein and Weidenfeld rolled off four points in a row to achieve a notable victory.

The underdogs secured a tough 7-5, 6-4 quarter-final success against Caribbean of Argentina and Brazilian Dello.

Merenstein and Weidenfeld had earlier both bowed out in the first round. In their play, the former succumbing 2-6, 7-5 to Ali in a real cliffhanger.

The young Israeli now move to Flushing Meadows for the U.S. Open Junior Championships starting in New York today.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	51	53	.494	0
New York	49	55	.470	2
Milwaukee	47	57	.450	4
Boston	46	58	.442	5
Cleveland	42	62	.402	9

WEST DIVISION				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	53	51	.510	0
Oakland	49	55	.471	4
Seattle	47	57	.450	6
San Francisco	46	58	.442	7
Chicago	42	62	.402	11

Saturday's games: Cleveland 15, Boston 2; New York 7, California 6; Toronto 3, Seattle 6; Oakland 7, Baltimore 2; Kansas City 4, Chicago 2; Minnesota 2, Milwaukee 1; Texas 8, Detroit 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	50	54	.481	0
New York	49	55	.470	1
Philadelphia	47	57	.450	3
Pittsburgh	46	58	.442	4
Chicago	42	62	.402	8

WEST DIVISION				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	53	51	.510	0
Los Angeles	49	55	.470	4
San Diego	47	57	.450	6
Arizona	46	58	.442	7
Pittsburgh	42	62	.402	11

Saturday's games: Cincinnati 18, Chicago 5; San Francisco 6, Philadelphia 3; Montreal 4, Atlanta 1; San Diego 4, St. Louis 1; Houston 5, Pittsburgh 1; New York 4, Los Angeles 3.

Africans dominate on last day

ROME (AFP). - The last day of the World Athletics Championships here yesterday was a great day for African athletics, with three of the most prestigious titles going to runners from the continent as the week-long sporting bonanza came to a fanfare close.

Morocco's Said Aouita won the men's 5,000 metres as expected but Kenyan Douglas Wakihuru and Abdi Bile of Somalia both surprised in winning the marathon and the 1,500 metres respectively.

Olympic champion and world record holder Said Aouita of Morocco added the world title to his trophy cupboard. He pulled away from the rest of the field as he won the 5,000 metres final in 13 minutes, 26.44 seconds, covering the last lap in 52 seconds to win by five metres from Portugal's Domingos Castro, with Britain's European champion Jack Buckner coming through at the finish to take the bronze.

Sweden's Patrik Sjoberg, the world record-holder, won the men's high jump title, clearing 2.38 metres.

All three of the medalists cleared the same height, but Sjoberg won the gold because he failed fewer times in clearing the bar.

Carl Lewis, winner of Saturday's long jump final, retained his second Helsinki title when he anchored the U.S. 4 x 100 metres relay team to a repeat of their 1983 world championship victory.

Lewis, who lost his 100m. title to Canadian Ben Johnson, took over five metres down on the leading Soviet Union. But the Olympic champion caught European 200m. gold medalist Vladimir Krylov midway through the anchor leg and surged through handily to clear, right arm raised in triumph to clinch another U.S. relay gold.

The U.S. won in 37.90, 6.87 seconds outside the world record they set in the Los Angeles Olympics, followed by the Soviet Union in a European record 38.02.



STILL ON TOP. Carl Lewis in Rome yesterday (Reuter)

Somalia's Abdi Bile toppled Britain's Steve Cram from his 1,500m. throne, picking the defending champion off with a searing burst of speed on the final lap.

Bile clocked three minutes 36.80 seconds, more than seven seconds outside the world mark of Morocco's Said Aouita, but at least a second clear of Spain's Jose Luis Gonzalez.

The Spaniard took the silver medal in 3:38.83 and Jim Spivey of the U.S. gained the bronze in 3:39.82.

Fatima Whitbread made up for Britain's disappointment over Cram when she defeated East German world record-holder Petra Felke to take the women's javelin title.

Whitbread, silver medalist in Helsinki, went one better in her duel with the East German, who had deprived the Briton of the world record in Leipzig in July. Felke led for the first three

rounds with throws of 78.30 and 71.76 in the first two, but Olympic bronze medalist Whitbread swept ahead with a fourth-round effort of 73.16 and improved to her winning 76.64 in the fifth.

West Germany's Beate Peters took the bronze medal, thanks to an opening throw of 68.82, leaving Olympic champion Tessa Sanderson of Britain out of the medals picture.

Douglas Wakihuru, an international unknown, won Kenya's third gold medal of the championships when he outlasted his rivals in the marathon.

Wakihuru entered the stadium alone and captured the title from Australian Rob De Castella in two hours 11 minutes 48 seconds to emulate the gold medal performances of Billy Konchellah (800) and Paul Kipkoech (10,000).

Djibouti's Ahmed Salah took the silver medal in 2:12:30, followed home to the delight of home fans in the 70,000 crowd by Italy's Gelindo Bordini (2:12:40).

The U.S. secured their third title of the day and ninth overall when they ran away with the men's 4x400 relay.

Britain's Derek Redmond showed ahead on the first leg, but Haley put the U.S. team in front on the second, with Britain and West Germany in pursuit.

The American quartet won the women's 4x100 metres relay with an impressive display of speed, denying the East German Silke Gladisch of her third gold medal. She had to be content with the silver as the American won in 41.58 seconds, with the East Germans coming in second in 41.95.

East Germany secured their tenth gold medal in Rome by winning the women's 4x400 metres relay. The East German girls' team was 3:18.63. The Soviet Union took the silver medal and the Americans the bronze.

Team	G	S	B
East Germany	10	11	10
U.S.	9	5	5
Soviet Union	7	12	9
Belgium	3	1	1
Kenya	3	1	1
Italy	2	2	2
France	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	1

Mac and his mouth beat Bobo

NEW YORK (Reuter). - John McEnroe overcame Slobodan Zivjovic's big serve and his own big mouth to win a thrilling and controversial four-hour third-round match at the U.S. Open on Saturday.

The eighth-seed's tirades and tantrums cost him one set and nearly cost him the match, which he won 6-4, 5-7, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

An official of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council said McEnroe would be fined \$7,500 for his misbehaviour. But an additional \$30 fine for ball abuse in an earlier match this week puts him over the \$7,500 fine limit, so he now faces an additional \$10,000 fine and a possible two-month suspension pending an appeal.

McEnroe, who was suspended at the 1986 U.S. Open for 23 days in the 19th game to go one set up, but McEnroe could have won in straight sets had he not squandered set points in the second and third.

It was set point in the second that started the fireworks. In a long baseline rally, McEnroe thought two of Zivjovic's shots were long, the Yugoslav was awarded the point and McEnroe dropped his racket in disgust when the umpire refused to overrule the call.

The Yugoslavian power hitter then broke McEnroe, who could not seem to keep his mind on the match.

"I thought at least one of those shots was out," McEnroe said afterwards. "That cost me dearly. I lost the set, lost my momentum and lost my concentration," he said.

BOXING - American Virgil Hill defeated light-heavyweight champion Leslie Stewart of Trinidad, stopping him after the fourth round of a scheduled 15-round bout.

CRICKET - Clive Rice's dream of capturing his country's career with a Natwest trophy triumph was shattered almost beyond repair as Lord's on Saturday. The Nottinghamshire captain saw his side slump to 57 for four in a weather-bitten first as underdogs Nottinghamshire defied the odds with first bat and then ball.

When the match resumes today, Rice's shell-shocked team will need another 172 runs from 29 overs to complete the first part of a triple which is looking more and more unlikely. Nottingham made 228-3 in their 50 overs.

At the changeover, McEnroe started shouting at the umpire and was issued a warning for unsportsmanlike conduct followed by a verbal abuse penalty point.

Zivjovic held the next game to love, with one of his 19 rocket-like aces to even the set 5-5 and then broke a still-steaming McEnroe for 6-5.

During that changeover, McEnroe resumed his tirade at the umpire and hurled a few choice words of abuse at the television sound man, who was trying to catch McEnroe's obscenities with his microphone.

At that point the umpire issued game penalty which gave Zivjovic an advantage the set 7-5.

Even the big Yugoslav was shocked. "I was so surprised after that I couldn't put the ball in the court," Zivjovic said. "The warning was alright, but to be given a game never happened to me in professional tennis."

The New York crowd, which has so often come to jeer its home-town bad boy, had not come to see sets handed out by the umpire and immediately began cheering enthusiastically for McEnroe, whom they felt had been wronged.

After that McEnroe controlled himself and slowly regained his composure. "I wish I could have reacted differently," said McEnroe. "I always manage to make things difficult for myself. I guess I was one bad word from defaulting, but I'm an old pro in situations like that. I wanted to go out fighting if I was going to go out."

Zivjovic kept himself out of trouble several times in the third set with his big serve. McEnroe had double break point for the set in the 18th game but Zivjovic came up with two big aces and held on to force a tiebreaker, which he won 7-2 with yet another ace.

McEnroe settled down in the fourth set and came up with a crucial break in the sixth game to go up 5-4.

He afterwards began playing with confidence and authority and was returning Zivjovic's serve for winners. He broke the Yugoslav in the seventh game to go up 6-3 and again with a backhand crosscourt service return winner for the match.

He pumped his fists into the air in triumph shouting, "I did it. I did it" as the crowd roared its approval.

Defending champion Ivan Lendl breezed through another easy match, but Boris Becker also had to work long and hard for his third round win.

Becker, the fourth-seeded West German, dropped the second set to a surprisingly powerful Andrei Cherkasov of Britain while playing with "a bit of a cold" but recovered to win 6-4, 5-7, 6-2, 7-5 in three and a half hours.

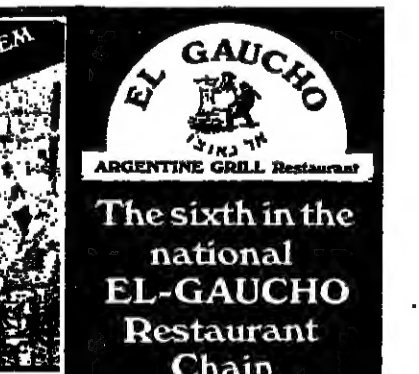
Top seed Ivan Lendl won another boring one-sided match - his third in a row - this time beating American Jim Pugh 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

Women's defending champion Martina Navratilova, the second seed, must have had a noon lunch date. She raced through her 11 a.m. match against American Lim Bander in an incredible 43 minutes, winning 6-2, 6-1.

Other results: Mats Wilander (3) beat Ljudek Pisk 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Pam Shriver (5) beat Laura Golarsa 6-1, 6-2.

In the men's doubles event Amos Mansdorf and Gilad Bloom were edged out 7-6(9-7), 7-5 by the world's No. 2 doubles pair of Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal of Spain.

MOTOR RACING: Nelson Piquet extended his lead in the world drivers' championship to a commanding 14 points over fellow-Brazilian Ayrton Senna when he won the Italian Grand Prix here. But Piquet, driving a Williams fitted with the new active ride suspension, again owed his victory to a slice of good fortune after trailing Senna in a Lotus.



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Discount rate cut is a mixed bag

Post Wire Services
Friday's decision by the U.S. Federal Reserve to raise its discount rate will yield some quick benefits, but could spell trouble over the longer term. The half-point hike in the rate to 6 per cent — the first increase in over three years — will give the dollar some breathing space on world currency markets and should help ward off the threat of higher inflation, but the move is also likely to slow the American economy.

Moreover, analysts say, if U.S. July trade figures, due to be released Friday, are as dismal as the June statistics were, the pressure on the dollar will resume.

An increase in the discount rate had been projected through much of the summer, but the final timing was unusual, suggesting that the central bank wanted to influence the financial markets before the long U.S. Labour Day holiday weekend. Analysts agree that the move will have an enormous impact on the nervous stock and bond markets, which have

been hurt by high interest rate pressures.

The Fed, in a statement released Friday, made it clear that putting a check on inflation was a principal concern. "The decision reflects the intent of the Federal Reserve to deal effectively and in a timely way with potential inflationary pressures," the central bank said. Financial analysts had expressed doubts that the central bank's new chairman Alan Greenspan — who took over from Paul Volcker August 11 — did not have a strong commitment to containing prices rises, despite his reputation as an inflation fighter.

The move should allay those fears.

But it will come at a cost. The discount rate boost raises the cost of short-term loans the Fed makes to commercial banks, forcing them to increase their rates to customers. And that is just what they did. Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Chemical New York immediately followed the Fed action with increases in their prime rates to 8.75 per cent from 8.25 per cent.

The prime rate, the traditional gauge of other commercial bank

rates, is the rate charged to the banks' preferred customers. That will increase borrowing costs and damp the economy's expansion, now in its fifth year and showing signs of running its course already.

On world currency markets, the impact should be felt quickly, as well, although the July trade figures could nip those gains in the bud.

"There might have been a panic situation [this week] in terms of U.S. dollar bonds and foreign exchange without the discount rate hike," says Motohide Hongo, deputy general manager of the international planning department at Sumitomo Bank.

Without the rate hike, the dollar probably would have come under severe selling pressure as the market looked ahead to the release of the U.S. July trade figures, which are widely expected to show a large deficit, dealers say. "Everybody expects a deterioration of the trade figures in July," Hongo says.

He predicts the monthly deficit to top \$16 billion, after June's \$15.7 b. For a number of years, the seasonal pattern has been for a decline in exports and a rise in imports in July, Hongo notes.

Other dealers say the July deficit

would probably have been bloated by higher prices for imported oil and a rush of imports from newly industrializing countries anticipating the passage of protectionist U.S. legislation this autumn.

Sei-ichi Kaneko, manager of the international department at Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co., says a battle over the dollar's direction could develop between the authorities and the markets if the July trade deficit is large.

But, some currency dealers are less enthusiastic. "Frankly speaking, the discount rate hike was less than expected," says Sumitomo's Hongo. "The market has already discounted such a rise."

After the trade figures are announced next Friday, the Fed may eventually be forced to increase the discount rate again to buttress the dollar against expected heavy selling, Hongo says.

The reaction of Japanese investors to the rate hike will be crucial in determining its success. If the investors continue to shy away from purchasing U.S. bonds and the dollar, a further fall in the currency and a rise in U.S. interest rates is likely. (Reuters)



LEASED IS LESS: Used cars acquired from rental agencies are among the cheaper options on the second-hand car market. (Brian Henders)

Buyer's market for used cars

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — When car prices for 1988 models were raised only NIS 2,000-4,000, Israeli consumers, numbed by far greater increases in the past, celebrated a minor victory. Used car buyers also have reason to be happy, according to car assessors and dealers: The mild price hikes for new cars are quickly influencing the second-hand market.

From the buyer's point of view, the worst that will happen is that the 5-10 per cent price increase for new cars will hold second-hand prices at current levels. "For most of the used models, there won't be any real changes," says Yitzhak Levy, a car assessor who publishes an influential monthly price list. "They won't go down, but they also won't go up."

On the other hand, Levy adds, several types of used cars will be cheaper. Prices for Italian makes should drop 5-7 per cent, for 1985 models and newer, he says. Prices for used Spanish cars since the 1983 model should drop slightly more, mainly due to an expected tariff agreement that is to bring significant reductions in prices for new Spanish cars.

Special offers on some of the 1988 models will lead to a few irregularities in the used-car market. The most dramatic example, Levy notes,

will be the 10-15 per cent reductions in prices for the Volvo 740 and the 240 series. These savings stem from Volvo's plan to import Belgian-built 740s (as opposed to Swedish-built), thus knocking off at least NIS 25,000 per car in duties and taxes. (Incidentally, a new 246, which is built in Sweden, will cost an Israeli more than the 740 luxury model.)

A recent model-year Ford Escort Erica, with a 1,300 cubic centimetre engine, manufactured in West Germany, will be 5-7 per cent cheaper as a result of factory discounts that will make the 1988 Erica — in Levy's words — "very cheap."

Though prices for new Japanese cars rose less on average than others, used Subaru DL 1300s — Subaru's most popular model — will not be any cheaper this year. "Subaru is the big surprise," Levy says. "Our research shows that they hold their value much better than other makes."

For prospective buyers who are looking for larger-than-usual reductions on used cars, there is always the possibility of buying a former taxi (25-30 per cent below list price), a company or kibbutz car (10-17 per cent) or a car from a rental agency (10-15 per cent).

Budget Rent-a-Car last week put 650 1986 and 1987 models up for sale, some of which were on the road for only three months. A buyer can find some good deals among these

groups, although the resale value could be adversely affected.

A new clause in the government's pricing order could influence these prices. The order allows prices for new cars with engines of up to 1600cc to be modified if the currency of their home country appreciates or depreciates by more than 2 per cent against the shekel. While current used-car price forecasts incorporate expected fluctuations, the volatile nature of the foreign exchange markets today could yield some unforeseen developments.

For now, used cars appear to be a buyer's market. But, for that very reason, sellers may be tempted to stay on the sidelines until conditions become more favourable. That's because most people finance new car purchases by selling their current car, Levy points out. As used-car prices drop, however, it becomes harder to make up the new/used price differential, and owners may simply wait until the gap narrows.

Alternatively, the low prices of a buyer's market could ironically produce a dearth of buyers. If new-car prices are relatively cheap, people who would ordinarily shop for a used car — a family interested in a second vehicle, for instance — may opt for a new car. The inexpensive Delta is an example of a new car that hopes to attract buyers in both the new- and used-car markets.

Plastics fair to host 200 foreigners

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Some 200 foreign buyers are expected to attend Plasto Ispack 87 next week during its four-day run at the Tel Aviv Exhibition Centre, officials said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference, Meir Bar-El, manager of the Society of Israel Plastics Industries, said until now the exhibition had been geared toward the domestic market, but the global orientation represented a new confidence of a burgeoning industry.

The show, which will run from Sept. 14-17, will have 150 exhibitors. Bar-El said in the last seven years, plastics industry exports have quadrupled, from \$50 million in 1980 to an estimated \$200 m. this year. The society predicts exports will reach \$300 m. by the end of the century, he said. Turnover for 1987 is expected to hit \$600 m.

Bar-El said some of the industry's greatest potential growth would come in the area of subcontracting, such as providing plastic building materials or packaging for products.

France to sell marks for francs. Meanwhile, the Swiss central bank confirmed that it had gone shopping for dollars, along with other central banks. Observers, however, agreed that the strategy was designed more to allow for an orderly fall of the U.S. currency rather than reverse its decline.

On Friday, the Federal Reserve raised its discount rate a half point to 6 per cent in a bid to support the U.S. currency and halt the rush out of dollar-denominated securities.

With the market returning to normal trading volume tomorrow, after a break today for the U.S. Labour Day holiday, it is most important to watch currency developments. Although the sentiment towards the dollar is very bearish, the currency is oversold at current levels, and a bounce back or a quick rally is a strong possibility.

It is difficult to assess whether the U.S. currency is heading down again before it penetrates earlier low levels. The 140-year level is believed to be important to the central banks, rather than the 1.8-mark signpost, given the importance of the U.S.-Japanese bilateral trade picture.

Expect continued nervousness within wide trading ranges.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Trade gap takes toll on dollar

The dollar slipped lower last week, in spite of intervention by central banks and tension in the Persian Gulf. Behind the U.S. currency's decline was continuing concern about the yawning American trade deficit; the June figure has been plaguing the dollar since it was released in the middle of August.

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter didn't offer any consolation to the market, saying he saw little likelihood of improvement in the trade gap this year and that the July figure could be expected to match June's \$15.7 billion deficit.

On Thursday, rumors that the Group of Five industrial powers would agree to lower their target range for the U.S. currency prompted a wave of dollar-selling. That forced West Germany to deny the rumor and declare that the G-5's Paris accord was still in force.

The Deutschmark's growing strength within the European Monetary System forced the Bank of

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CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Almost completely fritter away liquid assets in Lakeland (9)
9 Requisition during the depression (6)
10 Renegades backing the people in control: That's right (9)
11 Game and a vegetable with much stuffing (6)
12 Go near car-repairer — the presumption (9)
13 Well bound (6)
17 "X" needs a bit of smartening up (5)
19 Time to alter what's inborn (7)
20 To declare before time is mean (7)
21 Like parking a glider (3)

23 Changes as the afternoon begins (6)
27 A useful tip for the toxophile (6)
28 We hear dual signature is used in trigonometry (6)
29 The outcome of firm press article on transport (6)
30 Selfish guy making egghead go first (6)
31 They agree dope registers are essential (9)

DOWN
2 Back a relentless union (6)
3 Fish rot, but may be recycled (6)
4 Perfume returned — many find it unprincipled (6)
5 Some folks wear a cheerful

smile when making complaint (7)
6 Explain a point in prettier new make-up (9)
7 Finishing the race (9)
8 The sovereign taken in by alien killer (9)
14 Slightly damaged, so withdrawn (9)
15 The fashionable form? Quite the opposite (9)
16 Being late, the seaman has to take a meal on the ship (9)
17 Eat properly treated leaves (3)
18 Drop off the pile (3)
22 Bearing the right credit-notes is important (7)
24 The doctor got up and down (6)
25 Home where there's 17 down allowed (6)
26 Distant — restraining anger, as being less ugly (6)

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Respect
- 4 Adversary
- 8 Euphoria
- 9 Inspirit
- 10 Cock
- 11 Run away
- 12 Finish
- 14 Genuine
- 15 Every one
- 18 Consume
- 21 Tolerate
- 22 Fence
- 25 Clap
- 26 Conscious
- 27 Foe
- 28 Alceve

DOWN

- 1 Tasmanian capital
- 2 Pernicious
- 3 Disturb
- 4 Motorway
- 5 Essential
- 6 Loiter
- 7 Apparition
- 13 Fragile
- 16 Weather conditions
- 17 Planning
- 19 Commerce
- 20 Exit
- 22 Copious
- 24 Infant

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WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Banks wary about Brazil debt plan

VIENNA (Reuters). — A radical plan by Brazil to settle some of its debt drew a cautious reaction on Friday from leading U.S. bankers after they heard more about it from Brazilian Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira.

The Brazilian minister was speaking at a debt symposium here. Earlier this week Brazil disclosed that it was proposing converting \$3 billion of debt, or about half what it owes to banks, to long-term securities, such as bonds.

Banks could sell these to invest-

ors, but the Brazilians have talked in terms of them selling at a discount up to 30 per cent on the value of the original loan, to encourage people to buy. The banks take a loss, but do get some of their money back.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT remained unchanged in August from July at 6 per cent, the Labour Department said on Friday.

The jobless rate remains at its lowest level since December 1979 when it was also at 6 per cent and confirms that the economy continues to grow at a steady, albeit unspectacular, pace.

CENTRAL BANKERS gathered yesterday for three days of private talks to map out a strategy in the face of renewed pressure on the dollar.

Monetary officials said the central bankers would also use the series of

formal and informal meetings to bid farewell to Paul Volcker, who has just retired as chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve after dominating **AUSTRALIAN BUSINESSMAN** Alan Bond made a \$1.2 billion bid on Friday for the world's sixth-largest brewer. His Bond Corp. offered \$38 a share for all of Wisconsin's G. Heileman brewing company through a subsidiary called Amber Acquisition Corp.

A day earlier, Sir James Goldsmith abandoned plans to buy a large minority stake in the U.S. airline, Pan American World Airways. **SOVIET TRADE** with the West has sharply decreased over the first six months of 1987 as a result of Moscow's effort to stimulate the economies of East Bloc countries and improve its hard currency reserves, figures from the Foreign Trade Ministry published Thursday showed.

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Even patients have rights

Ram Ishai

THE ISRAEL Medical Association has recently distributed a declaration of patients' rights to its 12,000 members. The need for such a charter has been felt for years and the World Medical Association in 1986 issued the declaration of Lisbon on "The Rights of the Patient."

Apparently, one can look upon those rights as something so basic and self evident that there is no need to mention them and turn them into Ten Commandments. Actually, there is a need nowadays, more than ever before, for such a declaration due to changes in medical care.

Medical services are now available to many more people but there is a danger that this blessing in quantity will turn into a curse in quality. In addition, great technological developments, better understanding of diseases and specialization have all turned doctors into efficient professionals who know more and more about narrower fields in medicine. But these advancements have impaired the attitude towards the patient as a person. Instead of the patient, the disease has often become the main concern.

Finally, the greater involvement of society and government in the life of the individual has not spared the field of health. In the past, this interference was limited to the doctor's obligation to report contagious diseases in order to prevent epidemics. This tendency of society to protect itself has turned the doctor into its representative to the patient and even as society's guard; the patient's interest thus sometimes seems secondary to society's interest.

The doctor-patient relationship was based for thousands of years upon the unshakable trust of the patient in his doctor. The patient turned to his doctor when he was in pain and worried as he could not understand the reason for his suffering and sometimes regarded it as a natural phenomenon that could not be controlled.

He believed the doctor had magic power, and the doctor himself acted paternalistically toward the patient. The less the patient understood, the better it was. Doctors were aware of the power entrusted to them and of the danger that such power could cause them to forget the goal of their

ministrations. Therefore, throughout the generations and among all nations, physicians laid down rules, finding expression in doctor's oaths and doctor's prayers.

Generally, the principles remained the same, but the rules of conduct were fitted to the period and to the circumstances. The Hippocratic Oath is the most famous, serving as a guide to doctors in the Western world. Modern doctors often have difficulty finding in it answers to problems they face nowadays, but can find in the oath the obligation to prevent the misuse of their knowledge and power. That has led to rule no. 1 in the Rights of the Patient that the IMA has prepared: "The health of my patient will be my first consideration."

THE PATERNALISTIC approach of the doctor to his patient is evident in the Halacha. The Halacha gives the doctor full responsibility and authority to the extent that his opinion, and not that of his patient, prevails. However, today it is accepted that the patient is a mature person who is capable of understanding his own situation and therefore has the right to decide for himself, after having received the necessary explanations, whether or not to agree to a certain treatment.

Legally, the doctor is covered once the patient has signed an informed consent. The physician has conformed with the law, if he assumes that the patient's consent has been given a priori and includes all "that will be done later." Ethically this should not be so and the doctor should not content himself with the consent in the "small print" but should try to give the patient an explanation that he is capable of understanding.

Obviously, there are cases where by the doctor should not disclose certain details if he is convinced that such a disclosure might hurt the patient. The main thing is that the patient should not feel that he is an object to whom the physician can do whatever he wants. The patient should not be left in the dark and should be able to express his objections. Therefore paragraph 5 states:

"The patient has the right to accept or to refuse treatment after having received adequate information."

From that flows the patient's right to ask for consultation. Generally the practitioner obliges, and sometimes even initiates consultation if he feels a need for a second opinion from another physician. However, doctors sometimes face unpleasant situations when they are annoyed by the lack of trust of the patient who asks for consultation or for a transfer to another doctor.

In the Rambam's Doctor's Prayer, it is said: "When men of parts, cleverer than myself, will want to correct my ways and admonish me, please God give my spirit the power to feel thankful to them and listen to their words."

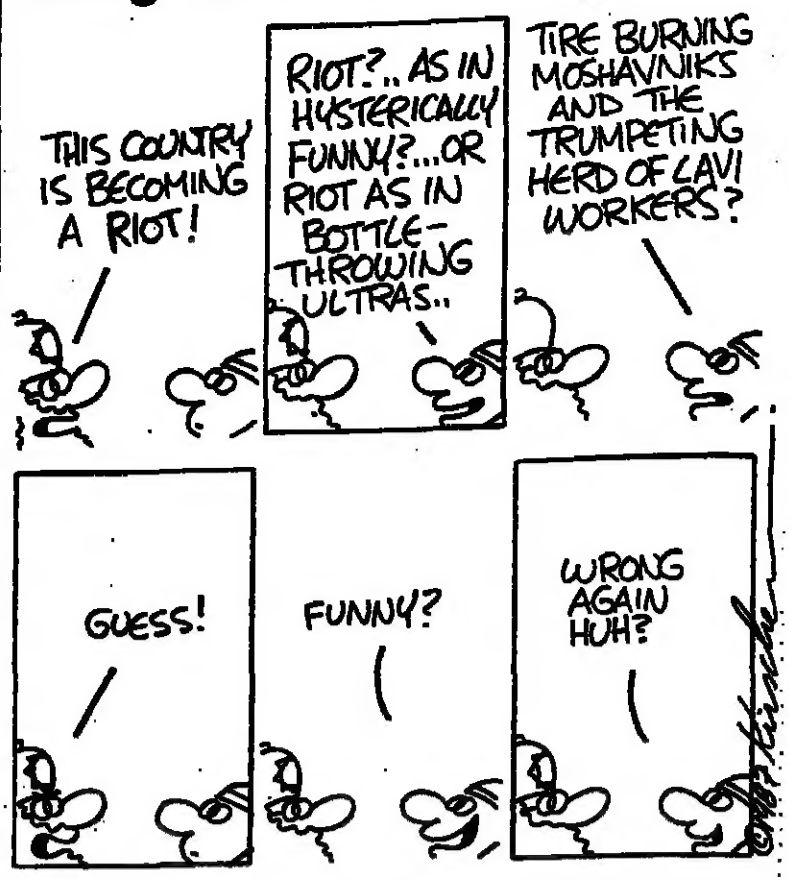
THE MAIN aim has remained not to betray the trust of the patient. This includes not revealing his medical secrets. Sometimes there is a conflict between that right and society's wishes to use that information to protect itself.

This is most acute in psychiatry when it is not always clear whether treatment or hospitalization is undertaken to help the patient or to isolate him in order to protect his family, and society in general. The stigma accompanying psychiatric illness may pursue a patient when looking for a job, in social life or when drafted into the army.

The introduction of medical data banks linked to central data banks has made the problem more serious. Soon we may reach the dangerous stage in which "big brother" knows everything about citizens. Therefore, the WMA, having taken note of the advantages resulting from the use of computers and electronic data processing in the field of health, decided to oppose any legislation which could endanger or undermine the right of the patient to privacy. It declared that medical data banks should never be linked to a central data bank.

The WMA regards the safeguarding of confidential health information as only one aspect of the doctor's obligation towards his patient. The physician is always supposed to act according to his conscience and always in the best interest of the patient. In the preamble of the de-

Dry Bones



claration of Lisbon it is stated: "Whenever legislation or government acts or denies these rights of the patient, physicians should seek by appropriate means to assure or to restore them."

This illustrates the conflict that may occur between the law and the doctor's obligation towards his patient. In Israel today most patients are not aware that the law itself may hurt the patient.

THE MEDICAL institutions headed by Kupat Holim HaChalutz speak of the patient's rights but mainly think of the insured members' rights, ignoring the fact that there may exist a conflict between the rights of the patient as an individual and the rights of the insured public, and especially between the rights of the patient and the interests of the management of these institutions. For example, in spite of the patient's right to choose his physician, that right is generally not realized and this is another cause of frustration among the members of Kupat Holim HaChalutz. Even when the doctor is competent and devoted, the fact that the patient hasn't chosen him, impairs the patient's trust in him and thereby affects the treatment which is based on that trust.

Another of the patient's basic rights is that his doctor be free to make clinical and ethical judgment without any interference. Particularly, there should not be any restrictions of the right to prescribe drugs or any other treatment deemed appropriate by current medical standards. Needless to say, that reality is different for most insured patients and that is another reason for frustration, loss of trust and attempts to find medical solutions elsewhere.

Obviously all those rules are easier to apply outside of hospitals, but they should also be guidelines during hospitalization. The doctor has to know that even when he works in a team and his responsibility is shared with the medical institution, ethically he remains the doctor responsible for his patients. He must respect the patient as a person, avoid discrimination between patients, preserve secrecy and safeguard his independence as a doctor. At any time, the patient has the right to leave the ward and refuse treatment (save compulsory psychiatric hospitalization).

THE COUNCIL for Health and Society of the Ministry of Health suggested at its last meeting laying down the rights of the patient by law. The proposition brought before it was based mainly on the Lisbon declaration, but was drafted in legal style, aimed mainly at settling cer-

tain issues that rise during medical treatment. The proposition omits most of the patient's rights, except two: the right of the patient to refuse treatment after receiving adequate information, and the obligation to respect the confidential nature of all medical information.

Those two issues emphasize the difference between the IMA's approach, which obliges the physician to act, always according to his conscience and always in the best interest of the patient, and the establishment's approach, which looks for exceptions in order to adapt the law to reality. The example brought before the council by the special drafting committee which drafted the proposition, illustrates that approach:

A healthy person was arrested on suspicion of carrying drugs. Some wrapped drug was found in his stomach and he was asked to undergo an operation to remove it. He was obliged to undergo the operation on the pretext that there was danger to his life - the small bag might explode and he might die from an overdose. The drug was removed from his stomach, and served as *corpus delicti*.

Disregarding whether the operations was carried out in order to save the man or to convict him, the problem exists whether one can oblige a person to undergo an operation when he expresses his absolute opposition. The council's proposition is obviously paternalistic and tries to restrict the patient's right to refuse treatment when there is a danger to his health or his life.

The declaration of the patient's rights by the IMA makes no pretension to being a law; it wishes to establish norms of behaviour and guide doctors as to how to provide basic rights to their patients. We are very concerned with any regressive proposition which is based upon paternalism and which may pretend to know better than the patient what is best for him.

Ethically, the "Rights of the Patient" as specified by IMA will be the doctors' basis of behaviour. Should the legislators wish to establish legal rights for the patient, the IMA will cooperate and will see to it that the patient's rights are not harmed by any irrelevant considerations.

The writer is head of the Israel Medical Association.

Haredi violence

BECAUSE they would "kill themselves," as it were, "in the tents of the Torah" but never in the service of the Israel Defence Force, even if that did not require actual killing, male members of the country's haredi community often congratulate themselves, and are congratulated by others, on their essentially pacific frame of mind. The facts suggest that they are among the most violent groups in Israeli society.

True, there are certain kinds of violent crime in which they rarely, if ever, indulge. Rape is one, armed robbery another. But in rendering to the Lord that which they believe is His, they will go to almost any length that is within their reach. They realize that they are no match for the police, at least not yet, and will refrain from a head-on clash with the lawmen, most of the time. But these are for them purely tactical considerations.

No issue of principle is involved here, for the haredim do not feel that they owe the heretical Zionist state any political allegiance.

Feasibility is all, then. In Bnei Brak they virtually rule the roost, aided and abetted as they are by the front organizations of Agudat Yisrael and Shas. So it is not surprising that ordinary Israeli newspapers are no longer on sale in Bnei Brak. Effective threats of condign haredi punishment helped remove such secular profanation from the last news-stand that used to serve it. The local police reacted with a shrug.

In Jerusalem the haredim represent a sizable minority, especially when their Shas and Aguda helpers are counted in. They loom large, even if indirectly, in city politics, and they constantly breathe down the mayor's neck. When they can, they invoke the so-called *status quo* in their support. When they cannot, fire and stones and screaming crowds are pressed into the defence of the Holy City against secular sacrilege.

Pushing the frontier of holiness right into enemy territory requires, however, that their own precinct remain immaculately pure. For one of their own to seek, for example, the registration of Neturei Karta real estate with the Zionists is the ultimate sin.

It was for that inexcusable offence that Leibel Weissfish, the Nietzsche admirer, received a sound halachic thrashing a couple of months ago from young neighbourhood toughs which landed him in hospital.

The bloodying of Leibel was preceded by the beating up of Jerusalem's Aguda leader Rabbi Menahem Porush, who laughed it off. It was all more or less in the family, after all.

Last week it happened to Rabbi Shimon Mahatzi in Netanya, but he refused to take his brutal treatment at the hands of young Kiryat Zanz hassidic neighbours in his stride. He advertised it, and in the haredi media.

That was what got Rabbi Mahatzi into trouble in the first place. Unlike the several score Sephardi family heads, among them rabbis, residing in Kiryat Zanz who bowed to the extremist diktat of the Ashkenazi majority, Rabbi Mahatzi took his stand on traditional Sephardi moderation and would not budge. Nor would he keep quiet about the Zanz attempts to coerce him and his family into walking the Ashkenazi straight and narrow.

For his insufferable boldness he was not only bodily attacked but called a dirty Sephardi.

Both of Netanya's chief rabbis - but not the country's, so far - blasted the hassidic perpetrators, the Sephardi, Rabbi David Shloush, also bitterly complaining about "kid glove" investigation of the assault by the police.

Since tolerance is quite clearly not a value which the haredi community upholds even in its own precincts, there is little reason to expect it to honour it in its relations with the non-Orthodox environment. That is a lesson that still remains to be learned.

Still rewriting history

GLASNOST, it seems, is coming up roses.

Independent western observers testify to the fact that the Soviet Union today is not what it was only yesterday. The party leadership, by permitting open criticism of once hallowed policies and institutions, has in effect given up its claim to virtual monopoly of truth.

The expression of heresies previously banned on pain of despatch to a labour camp carries automatic punishment no longer. Not only tight central planning, on which thumbs have been turned down by Mikhail Gorbachev himself, but the collectivization of agriculture and the Soviet penal law system are now within the pale of public discussion.

"Nothing seems sacred," writes the knowledgeable Abraham Brumberg, former editor of *Problems of Communism*. "Recently," he reports, "the editor of *Glasnost*, a journal edited by former political prisoners, was told to apply for registration and financial support from the state. Could anything like that be imagined a year ago?"

Indeed not. However, the registration and subsidization of an apparently dissident periodical may be a shrewd method of the party ensuring that glasnost does not get out of bounds. And the fact is that there are bounds, dictated from above, to Soviet-style openness. The free market of ideas is yet to be declared open in Moscow. And decent respect for elementary truth is yet to make its mark in the official media when it conflicts with the party version.

A case in point is the Soviet television coverage of a Marc Chagal exhibition recently opened in Moscow. Judging by its rebroadcast on Israel television last Friday night, it was a very generous tribute to the late Russian-born artist. He was eulogized as a great Russian patriot and fighter against fascism who in turn was hated by the fascists.

But one minor fact about him was intriguingly ignored: that he was a Jewish painter of mostly Jewish subjects, who was hated by the fascists because he was a Jew.

The most depressing aspect of that exercise in politically-motivated disinformation may have been that the official Soviet television announcer was joined in it by an art-critic named Voznesensky, who looked suspiciously like the once great, independent poet, Andrei Voznesensky, who surely must know better.

If this is the mirror of glasnost when it reflects the Jewish People and the Jewish condition, then it remains the same old mutilating anti-Semitic looking glass known only too well.

READERS' LETTERS

QUALITY OF LIFE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - A five-star hotel in Herzliya Pithah has installed a generator in its parking lot. This generator is operated on a regular daily basis from 5 p.m. till 11 at night and sometimes even later. It is extremely noisy and has totally destroyed any pleasure we and others in the neighbourhood might have had in our summer evenings. It is impossible for us and our neighbours, for instance, to sit on our balconies.

No attempt has been made to muffle the noise of the generator. It is housed in a metal container, cut away at each end. The metal box serves, if anything, to amplify the noise.

Approaches to the manager of the hotel to stop or reduce the noise have been met with blunt assertions that he is within the law, or false promises that it will only be in use another "three days." In fact, it has been operating daily since August 9. Appeals to the local Council have so far been unsuccessful. Is there no regard for the rights of the individual and the quality of life?

The Chairman of the House Committee, 12 Zvulun Street (On behalf of the 21 tenants) Herzliya Pithah.

DANGEROUS DRIVING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - Driving whilst smoking, eating a sandwich, an ice cream cone, one hand dangling out of the window, kissing whilst driving, using a phone - I thought I'd seen it all. But I was mistaken. Yesterday was the limit; some nut was shaving whilst driving on a busy street in Hadera! What next?

GILBERT GOSLIN
Hadera.

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NO STEREOTYPE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - David Rosenberg ("Mission accomplished" - August 28) is to be commended for at least trying to present the views of Jewish believers in Yeshua. As a Jew who has lived in a Diaspora culture, he presumably knows how unloved minorities become stereotyped.

I myself grew up as an Orthodox Jew in a secular Jewish environment, so I have had experience with anti-Orthodox prejudice within a mainstream Jewish community.

Rosenberg is right: "The stereotype, by most accounts, isn't entirely accurate." Is stereotype ever, whether of Orthodox Jews or secularists or Christians, or Messianic Jews?

MENAHEN BENHAYIM
Secretary for Israel,
The International Association
of Messianic Jews
Jerusalem.

POLLUTION AT BEACHES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - Thanks to the municipality for cleaning up the beaches of Tel Aviv.

Unfortunately, I cannot say the same for the sea water which runs up to the beach. Bits of plastic bags, plastic bottles, wrapping paper, condoms, wood, oil, etc., litter the water line. Not a nice sight.

LAWRIE SIMONSON
Tel Aviv.

SABBATH MOVIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - Zionist ideals, as well as the Sabbath, were desecrated last Friday night when 800 people lined up to see *The Little Shop of Horrors* and *Body Heat*, wearing buttons that displayed a quotation from *Haikva*: "To be a free people in our land."

Was this what the one who wrote *Haikva*, the many who sung it through generations of struggle and sacrifice, had in mind?

Equally depressing was the incumbent mayor's statement that this spectacle had "convinced" him of the "need" for Friday night movies. I should think it would have convinced any sane person of the wisdom of the prohibitions against commercial activity on the Sabbath, which under present conditions would at least give people one day in seven to let their brains dry out from commercial culture's relentless stimulation of every destructive impulse and constant degradation of the human image, which this community needs like a plague.

In the power-struggle between "religious" and "secular" factions, the human values which inspired both the Jewish religious tradition and Jewish secular culture at its best are being trampled underfoot. One can only plead with all concerned to remember those values so as not to make caricatures both of their opponents in the controversy, and of themselves.

DR. ESTHER CAMERON
Jerusalem.

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